Volume 160 No. 13

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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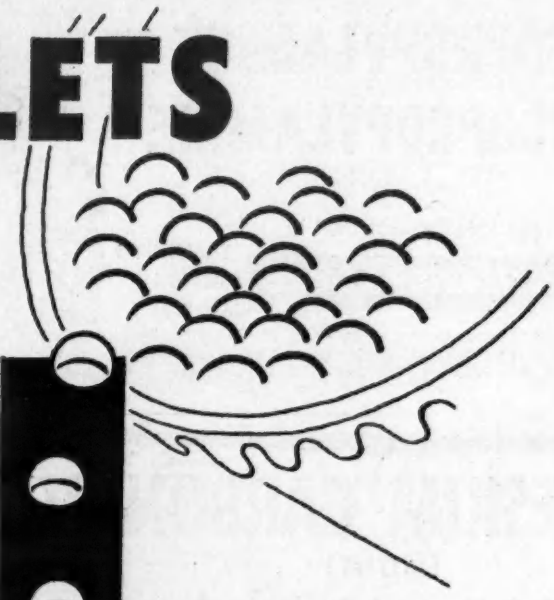

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

SEP 24 '51

Volume 160 No. 13 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | September 24, 1951

NPA Weighs Exchange Of Chlorine Customers

The National Production Authority is considering an order to permit chlorine producers to exchange customers and thus eliminate as much crossing hauling as possible, it told the alkali chlorine industry advisory committee September 19.

Revelation of the plan under consideration came during a discussion regarding tankcars and shipping cylinders for chlorine. NPA said the steel shortage would not allow any construction of tankcars between November and next March and the transportation situation would be made additionally difficult because of the forthcoming increase in chlorine production.

Under the NPA plan, which was immediately approved by the industry committee, two producers, located at some distance from each other and supplying customers in each other's area, could exchange customers. This would allow the producer nearest the user to make the shipment, thus eliminating long cross-country hauls and better utilize tankcars and tankcar time.

Army Demands More Chlorine

The agency also told the committee that military requirements of chlorine are posing a problem of supply which must be solved as quickly as possible. NPA said that the army chemical corps is now increasing its demand for chlorine and suggested the following two ways by which demands might be met:—

1. Raising the percentage of DO rated orders for chlorine which must be placed, accepted and scheduled by producers according to limitations now imposed by M-31. This order, originally issued Jan. 23, 1951, provides for equitable distribution of chlorine and for the protection of public health.

2. Distributing chemical corps orders to the industry on the basis of whatever marketable chlorine is available.

DO Ratings Limit Considered

NPA reported it is weighing issuance of an order to limit the DO ratings now being placed in the industry. The committee recommended, in the face of the proposed amendment, that the chemical corps use DO ratings for its immediate October requirements and that further action be delayed until it is determined how well the new amendment is working.

NPA reported that on the basis of available information, expansion of facilities within the industry will be consummated for the most part by January to provide 600 additional tons of chlorine a day.

OPS Removes Price Curbs From 200 Botanical Drugs

More than 200 botanical drugs—roots, herbs, leaves, bark, seeds, flowers and berries, both cultivated and wild—produced in the United States were exempted from price control by the Office of Price Stabilization, effective September 17. The exemptions were made in amendment 3 to General Overriding regulation 3.

In announcing the action, OPS explained that the industry is seasonal and the difficulties of administering and enforcing price control are out of all proportion to the advantages of control. Many of the drugs are gathered by part-time seasonal workers and unless dealers pay attractive compensation, workers tend to move to more remunerative activities, OPS said. It added that with continued control of the prices of the processed drugs, it is believed that the exemption of the crude drugs will not have an inflationary effect.

The exemption applies to all sales of domestic crude botanical drugs, wild and cultivated, crude and milled, but not to extracts of such drugs or to such drugs which have been processed by means other than desiccation and pulverization. The drugs affected are as follows:—

Adam and Eve root, agaric, agrimony herb, alder bark (bark of black alder, red alder, or tag alder, aletris root, angelica root (American), arbor vitae leaves, arnica flowers, asparagus seed.

Balm gilead buds, balm lemon, (melissa), balmony herb, balmony leaves, bamboo briar root, bayberry root or bark, beech bark, beech drops, beech leaves, belladonna leaves, berberis root, beth root (natural), birch bark, bitter root, bittersweet bark of root, black ash bark, blackberries (dried), blackberry bark or root, black cohosh root, black haw bark of root, black haw bark of tree, black Indian hemp root, black walnut bark, black walnut hulls, black walnut leaves, black willow bark, black willow buds, bladder wrack, blessed thistle herb, blood root (natural), blood root (no fibers), blue cohosh root, blue flag root (natural), blue flag root (stripped), boneset leafy herb, boneset leaves and tops, boxwood bark, broom corn seed, broom tops, buckhorn brake root, bugle weed, burdock seed, button snake root, butternut bark of root.

Calamus root, Canada snake root, Canada snake root (stripped), cascara bark, catnip herb, catnip leaves and tender flowering tops, cherry leaves, cherry stems, chickweed herb, cleavers herb, comfrey root, cotton root bark, cramp bark, cranesbill root, culvers root, damiana leaves, deertongue leaves, devil shoe string root, digitalis leaves, dittany herb, dogwood flowers, dulse, echinacea root, elder bark, elder berries (dried), elder flowers, ergot (rye).

Fleabane herb, fringe tree bark of root, gel-

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Truman Names 2 to NSF

President Truman last week appointed George W. Merck, chairman of the board of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., and Earl P. Stevenson, of Massachusetts, to fill two vacancies on the board of the National Science Foundation. They succeed the late Edward L. Moreland and Charles E. Wilson.

Price Trend Gains Fractionally

Only one major division in the markets for chemicals, oils and drugs failed to show price changes last week. Revisions in the other nine totaled fifty-one, of which advances were twenty-nine. As a result, the overall price index number registered a fractional 0.1 point gain and reached a level of 13.1 points above that of this time last year.

Demand for heavy tonnage chemicals continued slack, with the exception of chlorine and sulphuric acid. There was a tightening tendency noted in fluorides, reflecting the cutback in production of hydrofluoric acid, but most other materials were available. The price of quicksilver continued to move up and C. P. glacial acetic acid was advanced. Copper naphthenate and sodium cyanate were reduced.

Inquiry for textile and leather chemicals was fair. Sodium acetate, diacetate and acetic anhydride were raised fractionally. In the tanning group, quebracho extract, wattle bark and extract were advanced and valonia reduced. There was little activity among the coaltar chemicals. One feature was the growing shortage of toluol, as a result of the heavy demand for the government's TNT program. One producer reduced benzoic acid and its sodium salt.

Normal superphosphate was advanced at Carteret, N. J., and at most Baltimore plants, to feature the agricultural chemicals market. Florida phosphate rock also was slightly higher. Both increases reflected higher costs of labor, freight and raw materials. Among the fine chemicals, synthetic butyl alcohol and butyl acetate were advanced. Menthol was reduced, and a sharp cut was made in the price of crystalline vitamin B_{12}. OPS removed price controls from a long list of domestic botanical drugs but there were few prices changed.

Buying interest in fats and oils lacked feature, consumers continuing to limit purchases to prompt requirements. Copra and cottonseed, coconut and linseed oils and fish oils were advanced. Carnauba wax and corn and oiticica oils were reduced. There was little change among the protective coating materials. Standard pyrophyllite, however, reached higher price levels.

Trading was brisk in essential oils and aromatic chemicals. Preparations for the Christmas season brought good-sized order from toilet goods and cosmetics producers and the approach of winter stimulated sales of materials used in the manufacture of cold and cough remedies. Major problem facing dealers was the high cost of new material.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Sept. 21, 1951	Sept. 14, 1951	July 1, 1950	Sept. 22, 1950
149.5	149.4	121.1	136.4

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1951	1950	1947	1946	1941
January	150.8	123.2	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	152.7	121.3	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	154.3	121.8	154.9	135.2	111.9
April	154.5	121.0	152.3	134.9	115.5
May	153.7	120.6	146.1	135.1	118.2
June	151.4	120.7	143.0	135.4	121.9
July	149.0	122.8	142.5	137.7	125.5
August	148.2	128.8	140.4	136.6	128.2

Customs Simplification Legislation Assailed and Defended at Hearings

Charges were made before the house ways and means committee last week that proposed changes in the 3-cents-per-pound processing tax on coconut oil, contained in the customs simplification bill, H.R. 1535, are moves to take control of this tax away from congress and place it in the reach of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The charge was made by Dr. John Lee Coulter, tariff economist for the National Renders Association, and supported in effect by Senator George W. Malone of Nevada, in a wholesale attack on the bill at the closing hearings on the measure before the committee, September 17. The bill proposes to change the processing tax into a customs duty.

A proponent of the bill, Winthrop Brown, director of the office of international trade policy of the Department of State, later told the committee that the chemical industry has nothing to fear from the proposed changes in custom procedure that would abolish the present practice of computing tariffs on imported chemicals on the basis of the American selling price.

Dr. Coulter noted that the change would transfer administration of the tax from the Bureau of Internal Revenue to the Bureau of Customs. This would not be a step in the direction of simplification, he stated, but a step in the opposite direction because the Customs Bureau has had no experience in administering the tax, whereas BIR has had over sixteen years of experience and is doing a satisfactory job.

"We see in this change merely a device to give the Customs Bureau control over this tax which, in turn, will place the tax in control of GATT," Dr. Coulter said. "This organization of thirty-one nations is pledged to reduce tariffs and at this very moment is meeting in Geneva to consider questions of American control of fats and oils."

Repeal of the tax was urged earlier by John B. Gordon of the bureau of raw materials for American Vegetable Oils and Fats Industries, and by B. T. Tocca, jr., vice-president of the Pacific Vegetable Oil Corporation.

Tax Outlives Its Purpose

Mr. Gordon emphasized that the tax has outlived its purposes and was enacted to correct a situation which no longer exists. He listed these five situations that argued for the tax in 1934, but which no longer exist today:—

1.—In 1934 the world was in the depths of a depression and the tax was a contribution towards alleviating the economy of the fats and oils producers.

2.—Processing taxes were in effect on other agricultural products and it was felt that the tax should also be levied on the competing imported coconut oil.

3.—In 1934 the United States had a large deficit in fats and oils and was an importer, whereas today the United States has a surplus and is a large net exporter.

4.—Coconut oil today is no longer used in the manufacture of oleomargarine, whereas it was the principal oil for this purpose in 1934.

5.—In 1934 there was no important substitute for soap.

Tallow Industry's Fears Allayed

Mr. Rocca testified that under the circumstances now confronting the American fats and oils industry, tallow has nothing to fear from coconut oil competition in the American market with or without a processing tax. What they do need fear, he said, is the rapidly developing competition of synthetic detergents and without the ready availability of coconut oil at reasonable prices tallow in the soap kettle cannot meet such competition on equal terms.

"The soap industry is fighting a losing battle against synthetic detergents," he declared, "largely because of the higher domestic price occasioned by the processing tax and the reduced supply of Philippine coconut oil for use along with our domes-

—*Continued on page 90*

ICC Tightens Explosives Transportation Regulations

Regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission were amended by the agency September 14 to add five products to the list of explosives and other dangerous articles that require special labels and handling. Changes also were made in the requirements for liquid bromacetone and certain chlorpicrin compounds.

The new products added to the dangerous articles list are:—

Inhibited ethylene imine, classed as a flammable liquid requiring a red label and limited in shipments by rail express to five pints in one outside container.

Sodium bromate, classed as an oxydizing material requiring a yellow label and limited in shipments in one outside container to 100 pounds.

Dry titanium metal powder, classed as a flammable solid requiring a yellow label and limited in shipments in one outside container to 75 pounds.

Solutions or mixtures of metallic zirconium, classed as flammable liquids requiring a red label and limited to single shipments of five pounds.

Under the changes in the listed products, liquid bromacetone and chlorpicrin and methyl chloride mixtures are classed as poison A materials which cannot be shipped by rail express. They require a poison gas label. Liquid chlorpicrin, absorbed chlorpicrin and mixtures of chlorpicrin containing no compressed gas or poisonous liquid are classed as poison B materials and require a poison label. Single shipments by rail express are limited to 24 pounds for liquid chlorpicrin and 75 pounds for the other two materials.

NPA, Industry Seeks Ways To Ease Sulphur Shortage

Despite present restrictions on the use of sulphur, minimum requirements for the fourth quarter are expected to exceed production by 100,000 long tons, the National Production Authority and the native sulphur industry advisory committee agreed September 18.

NPA said it is considering curtailing less essential uses of sulphur and important sulphur derivatives such as sulphuric acid and carbon bisulphide, but that such a program could not be put into effect in time to relieve the critical fourth quarter problem. Although no decision on immediate steps was reached, the following suggestions were made as possible temporary solutions:—

1. The committee recommended that most sulphur users be restricted below the present permitted rate of 100 percent of their 1950 use. This would reduce demands and assure meeting vital defense programs.

2. NPA said it is considering an order which would restrict sulphur consumer inventories to a twenty-five-day supply. This reduction from the three-month inventory now permitted would free an estimated

—*Continued on page 90*

Turkey Signs Torquay Pact

Turkey signed the protocol to the Torquay agreement on tariffs September 17, it was announced by the Department of State, and the reduced duties granted by the United States on imports from Turkey which are provided for in the agreement will go into effect thirty days later.

Among the concessions granted by the United States were a reduction of the duty on licorice extract from 15 percent to 12½ percent advalorem; a binding of the duty on valonia tanning extract at 3¾ percent advalorem; a reduction in the duty on opium of 50 percent, and a binding of chrome ore and licorice root on the free list.

Tin Order Amended

The National Production Authority amended its basic tin order (M-8) September 21 to extend current limitations on the use of pig tin to succeeding calendar quarters. Restrictions on the use of pig tin have heretofore been limited to the third quarter only. The extension of the restrictions prohibits anyone from using more than 90 percent of his average quarterly use for certain purposes.

Fertilizer Supply Seen Lower Due to Sulphur

Secretary of Agriculture Brannan told the senate committee on agriculture September 20 that supplies of phosphate fertilizers "will drop between 8 and 10 percent during the coming year" because of the sulphur shortage. He said that it was not possible to estimate the reduction with certainty but in any event there will be less phosphate fertilizer for 1952 than in 1951.

The estimate of a reduction of 8 to 10 percent in supplies is the first time that the probable effects of the sulphur shortage on fertilizer supplies has been publicly estimated by a government official. It is considerably less than the amount that industry has been led to believe might be the cutback. It has been estimating the probable reduction at around 15 percent.

As to the outlook for the other principal fertilizer materials, the secretary said that the total supply of nitrogen available for fertilizer purposes in 1952 is expected to exceed the 1951 supply by a small amount, though not sufficient to meet estimated requirements, while the immediate potash supply situation seems to be healthier in that the supply is expected to be at least 10 percent greater than in 1951.

Mr. Brannan discussed the fertilizer situation at length at the opening of hearings by the committee on the problems that may be facing the farmers in meeting production goals during the emergency. The committee is looking into the pesticide and farm machinery supply situation as well as fertilizers, and is seeking data both as to the immediate and the long range point of view.

Industry Spokesmen Testify

Industry representatives, who followed the secretary on the witness stand, emphasized the importance of the fertilizer industry getting sufficient supplies of sulphur and nitrogen to meet the needs of agriculture. J. P. Margeson, jr., vice-president of the International Minerals & Chemicals Corporation, spoke chiefly on the sulphur shortage and Kenneth A. Spencer, president of Spencer Chemical Company, related the difficulties he is encountering in getting equipment for expansion of his company's nitrogen production.

Mr. Margeson urged a re-examination of sulphur exports with a view to reducing them sufficiently to provide for all agricultural needs, which he estimated to be 360,000 tons greater than he has been allotted. Sulphuric acid manufacturers abroad should be compelled to accelerate a return to the use of pyrites, as a replacement for elemental sulphur now being obtained from the United States, he said.

Agriculture's Priority Rating

He also urged that agriculture be given a higher priority rating in the defense program, and that other defense industries be stopped from raiding agriculture's sulphur and sulphuric acid supplies.

Mr. Spencer revealed to the committee that the army is asking for a return of its nitric acid units at the Indiana arsenal, now under lease to Spencer, which will mean a reduction of 32,000 tons of nitrogen available to agriculture unless other facilities can be obtained.

He said that he had asked the army to reactivate some of its other idle nitric acid facilities but had been turned down. An offer has been made to the company to lease other army units, he said, but these are so located that they cannot be used economically in the company's operation.

Pesticide Supply Adequate . . . . . .

Secretary Brannan told the committee that the pesticide supply during this crop year has been generally adequate with

—*Continued on page 81*

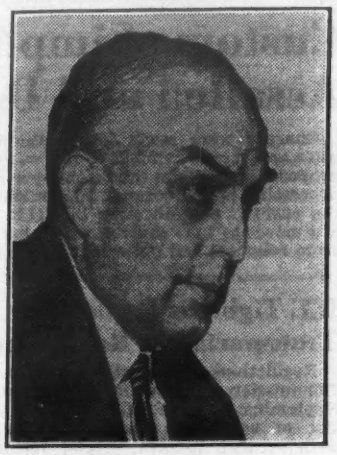
US Withdraws Trade Concessions to Bulgaria

Notice was served on Bulgaria September 17 by the President that it will be denied the tariff concessions granted to other countries on her exports to the United States, on and after October 17. The United States has no reciprocal trade agreement with Bulgaria, but does have a provisional commercial agreement that was entered into in 1932 which gave Bulgaria the benefits of our most-favored-nation clause.

The President acted to withdraw the concessions in accordance with the rider attached to the trade agreement extension bill earlier this year by congress, directing that the United States deny the benefits of our tariff concessions made in agreements negotiated under the act, to the imports of any nation or area dominated or controlled by Communists.

General Aniline & Film Promotes 2

General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, announced September 18 that it had recently completed arrangements to secure $20,000,000 from a major insurance company. The proceeds of the loan will be used to carry forward the company's post-war expansion program, the first phase of which, totaling nearly $30,000,000, is nearing completion it was said. Name of the lending agency and terms of the loan agreement were not disclosed.



Dr. C. R. Wagner

L. C. Franklin

As a necessary step in carrying out the projected plans, the company announced the creation of two new executive posts. Dr. Cary R. Wagner has been elected senior vice-president and John C. Franklin has been elected vice-president of operations of General Aniline Works, the company's dyestuffs and chemical division.

Dr. Wagner, who was heretofore vice-president in charge of operations joined General Aniline in 1947. He was for many years director of research of the Pure Oil Company. He is widely known in the field of petroleum technology and was a member of the petroleum coordinator's staff during World War II. He is vice-president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association.

Mr. Franklin is presently executive vice-president of General Dyestuff Corporation. He will continue in this position, which will give him responsibility for sales and his new position with General Aniline will add supervision over research, development and manufacturing of dyes and chemicals. Mr. Franklin, the son of Edward Curtis Franklin, chemist and one-time president of the American Chemical Society, was formerly manager of Oak Ridge operations of the Atomic Energy Commission, a position he left to join General Dyestuff Corporation in 1949.

Heyden, Shawinigan Planning Formation of Canadian Firm

Heyden Chemical Corporation and Shawinigan Chemicals Ltd., subsidiary of the Shawinigan Water & Power Company of Montreal, are planning to form a new Canadian company which will manufacture initially formaldehyde and pentaerythritol, according to joint announcement made September 19 by John P. Remensnyder, president of Heyden, and V. G. Bartram, president of Shawinigan Chemicals.

Heyden and Shawinigan will share fifty-fifty in stock ownership of the new company which will construct a $2,000,000 plant at a site to be selected in Canada, with an annual capacity for production of 30,000,000 pounds of formaldehyde and 3,000,000 pounds of pentaerythritol. Production of additional chemical products is planned later.

"The new company's production of pentaerythritol will be the first time the product has been made in Canada," Mr. Remensnyder and Mr. Bartram stated. "The 3,000,000-pound pentaerythritol capacity of the new plant is planned to fill the increasing demand of Canadian manufacturers of paints, varnishes, lacquers and resins for this formaldehyde-based chemical, which is widely used in surface coatings which achieve better hardness, superior gloss and color retention and more resistance to water and alkali."

SOCMA Picks Nominating Committee Slate for 1952

The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association has selected the following slate of six candidates for its 1952 nominating committee:—

C. Scott Althouse, Althouse Chemical Company; Godfrey W. Dyne, Kay-Fries Chemicals, Inc.; Alden R. Loosli, American Cyanamid Company; Ira P. McNair, McNair-Dorland Company; Thomas H. Roberts, Arnold, Hoffman & Co., and William J. Weed, Niagara Alkali Company.

Voting on the six candidates will take place at the regular monthly luncheon meeting of the association, to be held October 10 at the Commodore hotel, New York. Chairman of the 1951 committee, A. R. Chantler, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., as per the SOCMA constitution, will carry over as the seventh member of the new nominating committee.

Int'l Plant Quarantine Parley Opens in Rome Tomorrow

An International Plant Quarantine Conference will be convened by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations September 25 to 27 in Rome, Italy. The United States delegation consists of Ernest R. Sasscer, in charge of the division of plant quarantines, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture, as delegate and Frank McKennon, chief of the division of plant industry, Oregon State Department of Agriculture, as alternate.

Purpose of the Rome meeting is to consider the draft International Plant Protection Convention which resulted from the International Plant Quarantine Conference held April 26 to May 3, 1950, at The Hague, Netherlands. Opportunity will be provided to all member governments to participate in a thorough study of the details of the convention and to consider any amendments which have been or may be proposed. The convention will be presented for possible adoption by the sixth session of the conference of FAO to be convened in November in Rome.

DPA Issues Additional Certificates of Necessity

The issuance of three additional certificates of necessity for expansion of production in the area of the chemical industry was announced September 21 by the Defense Production Administration. They are:—

Chlorine and caustic soda—Southern Alkali Corporation, Corpus Christi, Tex., 50 percent of the cost to be determined later as eligible for rapid tax amortization.

Sulphur—Gulf Oil Corporation, Port Arthur, Tex., 80 percent of $586,390; Hancock Chemical Company, Long Beach, Calif., 80 percent of $250,000.

Indiana Standard Building Sulphur Recovery Plant

Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has announced that construction has been started at its Whiting, Ind., refinery on a plant for the production of 55 tons per day of elemental sulphur. Most of the Whiting production will be converted to sulphuric acid on existing plant facilities for use in alkylation and treating operations.

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Antara Reduces 'Igepals'

Price reductions up to 5c. a pound for the non-ionic surfactants known as "Igepals" became effective today, it was announced by Antara Products Division of General Dyestuffs Corporation, New York. Recent improvements in manufacturing facilities, making possible reduced manufacturing costs, were responsible for the lower prices, it was said.

Capehart Amendment Must Stand, Says MCA

The Manufacturing Chemists Association warned senators September 17 that a so-called "clarification" of the defense production act of 1951 could wipe out many previous rights of manufacturers to equitable price ceilings.

John A. Sargent, executive vice-president of the Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, appeared before a senate banking and currency sub-committee in behalf of the association. He said the association is "strongly" opposed to passage of S-2092 that would change the so-called Capehart provision of the 1951 act.

The act requires the Office of Price Administration to allow businessmen to reflect in their price ceilings all changes in their direct and indirect costs up to July 26, 1951. OPS officials have contended that this requirement would be difficult to administer and have asked for a change in the law.

Mr. Sargent disputed statements that the Capehart provision presents complicated administrative problems. "All OPS has to do to put the Capehart provisions into effect is to issue a simple amendment to existing regulations," he said, adding that the regulation could be written to keep administration simple.

Furthermore, he continued, enactment of S-2092 "would make it possible, with the sanction of Congress, for the law to be administered in such a way as to take away from a manufacturer not only the rights he has under the Capehart amendment, but also many of the rights he had prior to that amendment.

"The end result would be a worsening of his situation and not even maintenance of the status quo. The proposed legislation, therefore, can in no sense be termed a mere clarification of the Capehart amendment. Actually, it is a basic change in the congressional intent that lay behind that amendment," Mr. Sargent told the committee members.

To back up his argument, he cited a tentative new regulation that, according to an OPS announcement, has been discussed with manufacturers. This tentative regulation, he said, would deprive manufacturers of many of their present rights to adjust their prices to cover increased costs. While this draft regulation would be contrary to the intent of the present law, Mr. Sargent said, it would "come squarely within the provisions of the proposed bill."

WPB Chemical Alumni Party in D. C. Weighed

Plans are under way to hold a War Production Board Chemical Bureau alumni party in Washington sometime in October or November similar to past gatherings held by the group in the Lexington hotel, New York, according to Frank Bennett of the National Production Authority. Members of the organization are invited to communicate with Mr. Bennett, indicating their willingness to attend such an affair. Mr. Bennett's home address is 2801 Quebec street, Washington 8, D. C.

Davis Named Manager of Grasselli

Emmet C. Thompson, who rose from superintendent of a plant to general manager of the Grasselli chemicals department during his thirty-four years of service with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., will retire at the end of this month, it was announced last week. He will be succeeded by Clark W. Davis, assistant general manager of the department since 1942.

Emmet C. Thompson

Clark W. Davis

Mr. Thompson was employed as mechanical superintendent at the Philadelphia plant of Harrison Bros. & Co. in May, 1916. He became plant superintendent four months later. The Harrison company, a manufacturer of acids, heavy chemicals, paints and pigments, was purchased by du Pont in 1917.

In 1918, Mr. Thompson was made general superintendent in charge of production at the du Pont plants in Philadelphia and Paulsboro and Newark, N. J. He became assistant director of the miscellaneous manufacturing department in 1919 and, when the paint department was organized in 1922, he was named assistant director. He was made manager of the paint, varnish, and lead division in 1924, and manager of the pigments and heavy chemicals division in 1925.

When du Pont acquired the Grasselli Chemical Company in 1928, Mr. Thompson was transferred to Cleveland as a vice-president, and when the company was succeeded by the present Grasselli chemicals department in 1936, he was named assistant general manager. He was appointed general manager on April 1, 1942.

Mr. Davis joined du Pont's Explosives Department in 1917 and engaged in development-control work at the eastern laboratory in Gibbstown, N. J. In 1928 he became special assistant to the chemical director of the explosives department and, from 1930 to 1933, was assistant manager of explosives sales offices in Birmingham, Ala., and New York City, and was manager of the Pittsburgh, Pa., office.

Subsequently, he was manager of the contractors' section of the explosives department in Wilmington, assistant director of the manufacturing division, manager of the high explosives manufacturing division, and manager of the military explosives division. He continued in the latter post until his transfer to Grasselli in 1942.

Hiller Shifted to Int'l Minerals Post in N. Y.

Paul W. Hiller has been appointed New York district manager of chemical sales for the potash division of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago. His offices will be at 61 Broadway, New York.

Mr. Hiller has been manager of the products development department of Innis, Speiden & Co., a subsidiary of International, since 1948. His work in that department was conducted along with sales activities in the chemical and allied industries. He joined the sales department of Innis, Speiden in 1919.

Mr. Hiller is president of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry.

Monsanto Names Additional N.Y. Ass't Branch Manager

The appointment of James A. Singmaster, jr., as assistant general branch manager of Monsanto Chemical Company's New York office has been announced by Robinson Ord, general sales manager of the company's organic chemicals division. An additional assistant manager, Mr. Ord said, was called for by the growing volume and importance of eastern markets for the company's products. Clifford S. Heathcote has been assistant manager since 1943.

Prior to joining Monsanto in 1944, Mr. Singmaster was general manager of sales at Bainbridge, N. Y., for the Casein Company of America, a division of the Borden Company. He has been Monsanto's senior sales representative for upper New York state.

Staley Reassigns Kessler

Appointment of Nat Kessler to the newly created position of technical supervisor at the Painesville, O., soybean processing plant of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company has been announced by Paul R. Ray, manager of Staley's soybean division. Mr. Kessler has been a chemical engineer with the Staley company at Decatur, since 1944.

Foreign Sales Leads

Firms in the United States who are interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please — with the OPD office, 30 Church street, New York 7:—

Agar-agar, Milano, Italy (IA-4, agency).

Biologics, Managua, Nicaragua (IA-5).

Camphor, Milano, Italy (IA-4, agency).

Cocoa butter, Milano, Italy (IA-4, agency).

Cosmetics, Florence, Italy (IA-1, agency); Munich, Germany (IA-7, agency).

Drugs, including aloe, boldo, quinine, cascara sagrada, theobromine, bismuth, and strophantus, Milano, Italy (IA-4, agency).

Fluorescent colors, for silk-screen processing and advertising specialties, Capetown, Union of South Africa (IA-6).

Lanolin, Milano, Italy (IA-4, agency).

Pharmaceutical products, Bologna, Italy (IA-2, agency); Lugo (Ravenña), Italy (IA-3, agency); Munich, Germany (IA-7, agency).

Chemicals in Foods Safety Plan Offered

A suggestion has been made to the Delaney committee investigating the use of chemicals in food that an advisory panel of qualified scientists, modeled after the food protection committee of the National Research Council, be organized to assist the food and chemical industries and the Food and Drug Administration in determining the type and extent of safety tests to be performed on chemicals used in foods.

This was revealed September 20 by Kenneth E. Mulford, general manager of the industrial chemicals division of Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., at the annual meeting in New York of the food, drug and cosmetic division of the American Bar Association.

"Both chemical and food manufacturers," he said, "rely upon competent scientists to develop the toxicological evidence needed to sustain harmlessness. However, when one group of reputable scientists views data as sufficient and another group of equally able men tends to discount this work as insufficient, who is to resolve the scientific controversy and outline the right path?

Technological Usefulness

Speaking of the relative usefulness of chemicals in improving food itself, as well as its production and processing, Mr. Mulford called this, too, an important consideration. Recently, he said, the thought has been advanced that the technological usefulness of a proposed additive to food must be fully established before the safety issue is considered.

"One immediate question arises," he said. "Assuming the food product is in compliance with existing law regarding adulteration and misbranding, who is finally to decide whether the new additive serves a proper function—a government agency, a public advisory group, industry or the consumer?

"In actual fact, it is the food technologist who initially finds that a new chemical has some usefulness in food. However, neither the technologist nor the food manufacturer can ever be certain that the food product containing the chemical is really useful until it is subjected to the ultimate test—consumer acceptance."

Record Under Present Laws

Mr. Mulford declared no one would be rash enough to suggest the chemicals-in-food issue can be adjudged in terms of black or white; it's the gray areas—the regions of human, subjective judgments—

—*Continued on page 74*

Nuodex Enlarges Duties Of Van Tuin and Salas

John W. Van Tuin, general sales manager of Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J., has been designated by Leo Roon, president, to assume all sales functions previously handled by H. M. Johnson, former vice-president in charge of sales, whose connection with the company was terminated September 15 by mutual agreement. At the same time Mr. Roon announced that all advertising, sales promotion and public relations responsibilities held by Mr. Johnson in the past have been delegated to Edward Salas, advertising manager.

Mr. Van Tuin, a veteran of eleven years' service in the Nuodex sales organization, was formerly western divisional sales manager with headquarters in Chicago, a position he assumed in 1947 after heading the north-central region. Mr. Salas has been in charge of advertising for the company for the past six years.

Stauffer Building Citric Acid Plant in California

Stauffer Chemical Company has announced that it is now constructing a large plant for the production of citric acid on an eighty-five-acre site about eight miles south of Pismo Beach between Santa Maria and San Luis Obispo, Calif.

A new process will be used by the company which involves a new technic of accelerated molasses fermentation. Stauffer states that the process will make it possible to recover a number of commercially usable by-products as the project develops.

The project will consist of three principal buildings housing air-conditioned fermentation chambers, finishing facilities and seed preparation laboratories. Newell Davies, who has been in charge of the development of Stauffer's citric acid process, will be plant manager.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The issue over ownership and administration of the tidelands that has been fought to a stalemate through the courts and congress for five years by the states and federal government, seems to be a little closer to settlement. There is talk around of a compromise that the federal and state governments can agree upon without either side losing "face" and at the same time permit a resumption of development operations in these lands.

The proposal is that the states shall go ahead and continue to administer the leasing of the lands as they have in the past, but with the right of the federal government to veto any new development operations that might not be considered in the public interest. As to royalties collected from the leases, the probabilities are that both the federal government and the state governments would share in these collections, with the portion going to the federal government being earmarked for educational purposes.

Experts are now attempting to put the compromise on paper so that it can be considered in the form of a bill by the senate committee on interior affairs. If agreed upon, there seems to be no reason why it cannot be enacted before adjournment and be sent to the White House for the President's signature. Something of this nature seems almost of a necessity since the administration hasn't got the votes for a bill that would give the federal government sole jurisdiction over the lands, and the states don't have the votes to pass a state-control bill over Mr. Truman's veto.

While the compromise will permit development of the oil resources of the tidelands to be resumed, it will not settle the issue of ownership which, from the viewpoint of a certain group, will be quite unsatisfactory. This is a group that has found a way to get rich overnight by exercising certain land claims against the federal government, and it is just possible that they may have the law on their side.

Nearly a century ago, the federal government would issue "scrip" to its war veterans and others for services rendered, entitling them to a portion of public lands of their own choosing. Most of these issues of scrip reserved the mineral rights of such lands to the federal government, but one issue failed to contain this clause, and this get-rich-quick group has quietly been gathering up all this issue of scrip it can find.

Recently, the group moved to exercise the right of ownership to the land provided for in the scrip and made claims upon the Department of the Interior for large sections of the tidelands. Strangely, it is said, the sections being claimed just happen to be sections of the tidelands where previous explorations have indicat-

—*Continued on page 38*

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Association Meetings

ADMA-APMA Combined Contact Committee, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., October 31-November 1.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 17-19.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Ambassador hotel, Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., November 15-16.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, production and engineering section, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 8-9.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., December 2-5.

American Oil Chemists' Society, Fall meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, October 8-10.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Chicago, November 5-8.

American Public Health Association, annual meeting, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Calif., October 29-November 2.

American Society for Testing Materials, spring meeting and committee week, Statler hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, March 3-7, 1952; annual meeting, Statler and New Yorker hotels, New York, June 23-27, 1952.

American Tung Oil Association, Buena Vista hotel, Biloxi, Miss., October 11-12.

Association of American Fertilizer Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 5.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineer's, annnal meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 23.

Association of Economic Poisons Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 6.

Association of Feed Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 3-4.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 1-3.

Boston Conference on Distribution, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., October 15-16.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Grand Central Palace, New York, November 26-December 1.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 2-4.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 6, 1952.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.

Flax Institute, annual meeting, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 6-10.

Forest Products Research Society, annual meeting, Milwaukee, Wis., June 23-25, 1952.

Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, annual meeting, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 14-15.

International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, November 25-December 1, Paris, France.

International Plant Quarantine Conference, Rome, Italy, September 25-27.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, semi-annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 13; annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 23-24, 1952.

National Fertilizer Association, annual southern meeting, Atlanta-Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., November 12-14.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 29-31.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31.

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., October 29-31.

National Wholesale Druggist's Association, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., October 13-17.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore hotel, New York, October 22-24.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, Mid Pines Club, Southern Pines, N. C., October 13-17.

Paint Industries Show, held in conjunction with the FPVPC annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting and dinner, New York Academy of Sciences, New York, October 26-27.

Society of Plastics Engineers, national technical conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, Ill., January 16-18, 1952.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, October 10, Commodore hotel, New York; annual meeting, December 11, Commodore hotel, New York.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 5; annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 13-15, 1952.

World Congress on Artificial Fertilizers, Rome, Italy, October 22-25.

World Metallurgical Congress, in connection with the National Metal Congress and the National Metal Exposition, Detroit, Mich., October 15-19.

Northeast Oil Chemists Plan October 2 Meeting

Edward M. James, assistant to technical adviser to the board of directors of Lever Brothers Company, New York, will address the dinner meeting of the Northeast Oil Chemists Society on October 2. The meeting is scheduled for 6:30 p.m. at the Building Trades Employers Association, 2 Park avenue, New York. Mr. James will discuss "Decolorization of Crude Vegetable Oil by the Solexol Process." Chemists and production men in the vegetable oil, soap, paint and allied industries are invited to attend the bi-monthly meetings of the society.

FPVPC November 1-3 Meeting Program Set

The Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, which will hold its 1951 annual meeting November 1 to 3 at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., has outlined its program plans. As customary, the Paint Industries Show will take place concurrently with the federation meeting.

The meeting will get under way on the morning of the first with welcoming addresses by R. D. Bonney, FPVPC president, and G. H. Wescott, meetings committee chairman. H. Gough will give the Philadelphia Club's report on the Paint Industries Show in a paper entitled, "Properties of Orange Pigments." "Measurement of Dry Hiding Power of Paints" will be discussed by E. S. Dunn, of the New York Club. The annual business meeting and election of federation officers will conclude the morning session activities.

J. C. Moore, director of the scientific section of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, will open the afternoon session with a report on activities of that group. Mr. Bonney will follow with the annual report of the FPVPC president. J. F. Battley, president of NPVLA, will also speak.

Materials Committee Report

The report of the materials committee will be presented by its chairman, W. P. Colio. W. Foy, of the Cincinnati-Dayton-Indianapolis Club, will discuss a "Preliminary Study of the Morehouse Mill." "Survey of Straining Methods Used in the Paint Industry" is the title of a paper to be given by H. Ellsworth, of the New England Club. A. Barkman, of the Chicago Club, will talk on "Filtering and Standards and Tests for Cleanliness." The report of the standards and methods of test committee will be given by its chairman, F. M. Damitz. E. G. Shur, of the New York Club, will present the final paper of the afternoon entitled, "Flooding and Floating of Pigments."

The technical program will resume on the morning of November 2 with a paper entitled, "A Study of Primers for Ferrous Metals on Atmospheric Exposure: VI," by T. Demski, of the New England Club. D. E. Wiley, of the Montreal Club, will report on a "Study of Pigment Volume in Exterior House Paints." The report of the liaison council will be presented by R. W. Matlack, chairman of that group. H. Brayman, director of public relations of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., will be the guest speaker at that session. E. H. Ott will report on activities of the joint federation-association technical education committee.

Flash Point Equipment

First speaker of the afternoon will be V. L. Sahli, of the Cleveland Club, who will discuss "Correlation of Flash Point Equipment." Dr. D. H. Weller, of the research laboratories of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., will be the Joseph J. Mattiello lecturer. His topic will be "Thermal Polymerization of Esters of Unsaturated Fatty Acids." The federation's research program activities will be outlined in two reports, one by P. O. Blackmore, chairman of the educational committee, and the other by W. O. Lundberg, research program coordinator.

Following are the papers to be presented during the balance of the afternoon session on the second:—

"Rate of Erosion, and Hardness and Abrasion Resistance of Drying Oil Films," R. C. Adams, Gilman Paint & Varnish Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

"Chemical Changes in Films with Aging," Dr. R. E. Dunbar, head of the school of chemical technology, North Dakota Agricultural College.

"Changes in Infra-red Spectra of Films," R. W. Auxier, manager, chemical department, Westinghouse Research Laboratories, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Depth to Which Oxygen Penetrates Drying Oil Films," Dr. L. L. Carrick, department of chemical and metallurgical engineering, University of Michigan.

"Stress-strain Properties of Clear and Pigmented Pure Ester Films," Dr. A. C. Elm, technical director, Standard Varnish

—*Continued on page 81*

Young in Defense Post

Jess Larson, Defense Materials Procurement Administrator, has appointed Howard I. Young, president of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company, as deputy administrator. Mr. Young, who is on leave of absence from his firm, served on the War Production Board during the last war. He was director of the minerals bureau and the mineral resources coordinating division and was deputy vice-chairman for metals and minerals.

Metalsalts Sales Manager

Frank C. Johnson has been appointed sales manager of the Metalsalts Corporation, Hawthorne, N. J., with which company he has been associated since 1946. Mr. Johnson who has had fourteen years' experience in the handling of mercury and mercurials, was in the mercury section of the War Production Board during the last war.

Foreign Trade Convention To Hear Fairless Oct. 31

Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the United States Steel Corporation, will be the principal speaker at the world trade dinner the evening of October 31, final event of the thirty-eighth national foreign trade convention to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel beginning October 29.

American and foreign government representatives who will address sessions of the three-day meeting include Senator H. Alexander Smith, N. J.; Thomas D. Cabot, director of international security affairs, Department of State; Eugene R. Black, president of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; Herbert E. Gaston, chairman, Export-Import Bank of Washington; Jess Larson, administrator, Defense Materials Procurement Agency, and the Ambassadors to the United States from Australia, Cuba, The Netherlands and Turkey.

Recommendations approved by the convention on specific issues of American foreign economic policy will be issued Otober 31. The theme of the meeting states that "International Trade and Investment Are Essential to the Defense and Economic Advancement of the United States and the Free World."

Policy to Be Studied

Cornelius F. Kelley, chairman of the board of Anaconda Copper Mining Company, is chairman of the national convention committee. The chairman of the final declaration committee, which develops policy recommendations to be submitted to the convention as a whole, will be Edgar W. Smith, vice-president of General Motors Overseas Corporation. Henry W. Balgooyen, secretary, American & Foreign Power Company, will be vice chairman of the declarations group.

Speakers at the opening session, October 29 will be Mr. Kelley, Mr. Cabot and Percy C. Spender, Ambassador of Australia to the United States. The Americas luncheon session will be addressed by the Ambassador of Cuba, Dr. Luis Machado, with E. H. Little, president of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, presiding.

International Finance

The second general session, whose subject is "International Finance," will be held that afternoon under the chairmanship of Harold H. Helm, president of the Chemical Bank & Trust Company. Mr. Black and Mr. Gaston will address the meeting. A forum discussion with a

—*Continued on page 63*

CMP Order Amended

To permit more freedom in placing authorized controlled materials orders for steel, copper and aluminum, the National Production Authority September 17 amended direction 3 to CMP regulation 1, authorizing manufacturers to order up to 40 percent of their quarterly allotments of these materials for delivery in any month in that quarter. Previously manufacturers were permitted to schedule not more than 35 percent of their quarterly allotments of controlled materials for delivery in any one month. Other provisions of direction 3 remain the same.

DCAT Elects Charles Macauley as Chairman

Charles M. Macauley, vice-president of the Pro-phy-lac-tic Brush Company, was elected chairman of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade at its sixty-first annual meeting in Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 20 to 22.

Mr. Macauley, vice-chairman last year, succeeds Charles P. Walker, jr., director and general sales manager of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., who was elected section representative to the board of directors of the New York Board of Trade.

Other officers who will serve during the next fiscal year are:—Vice-chairman, Lloyd I. Volckening, president of The Ivers-Lee Company; treasurer, Hugh S. Crosson, McKesson & Robbins, Inc., and secretary, Miss Helen L. Booth. James G. Flanagan, vice-president of S. B. Penick & Co., was re-appointed counsel.

The personnel of the new executive committee, exclusive of officers, elected at the business session September 21, follows:—Murray Breese, Murray Breese Associates; Ralph A. Clark, J. T. Baker Chemical Company; Stanley I. Clark, Sterling Drug, Inc.; Harold F. Cummings, Vitamerican Oil Corporation; Donald S. Cushman, Innis, Speiden & Co.; Dudley Dunlop, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works; Russel J. Fosbinder, The Maltbie Laboratories, Inc.; Claude A. Hanford, Pharmaco, Inc.; J. David Hayden, Gelatin Products Division, R. P. Scherer Corporation; William W. Huisking, Charles L. Huisking & Co.; H. C. McKenzie, Ortho Pharmaceutical Corporation; George S. McMillan, Bristol-Myers Company; W. Boyd O'Connor, Ayerst, McKenna & Harrison, Ltd.; Fred G. Singer, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; Sydney N. Stokes, Merck & Co. and Stephen F. Urban. E. R. Squibb & Sons.

Charles M. Macauley

ASTM Committee Plans Carnauba Wax Research

Committee D-21 on wax polished and related materials of the American Society for Testing Materials, through its subcommittee II on raw materials, is undertaking a cooperative research project for detecting carnauba wax additives. A sample of carnauba wax to which paraffin has been added is being sent to those members of the subcommittee who have expressed a willingness to participate. In addition, test data will be collected on the separation of wax constituents into general chemical groups by displacement chromatography.

A second research project which is being inaugurated will involve round-robin testing of samples of carnauba wax No. 3 for determination of dirt and water. This will include the use of the ASTM method of test for water in petroleum products (D 95) and for water and sediment by means of centrifuge (D 96 T). All data on these two projects will be collected by Melvin Fuld, of Fuld Brothers, Inc., Baltimore, Md., chairman of the subcommittee, and then sent to Dr. W. W. Walter, chairman of committee D-21, at the National Bureau of Standards for further analysis, tabulation and study.

Kinsey Retires from Baker; Succeeded by Donald Cole

George H. Kinsey has retired from active duties with H. J. Baker & Bro., New York, it was announced last week. Mr. Kinsey, who had been associated with the firm for twenty-two years, handled the sales and purchases of chemicals. He will be succeeded by Donald Cole, a veteran of seventeen years with Baker.

WHY IT PAYS TO COUNT ON MERCK

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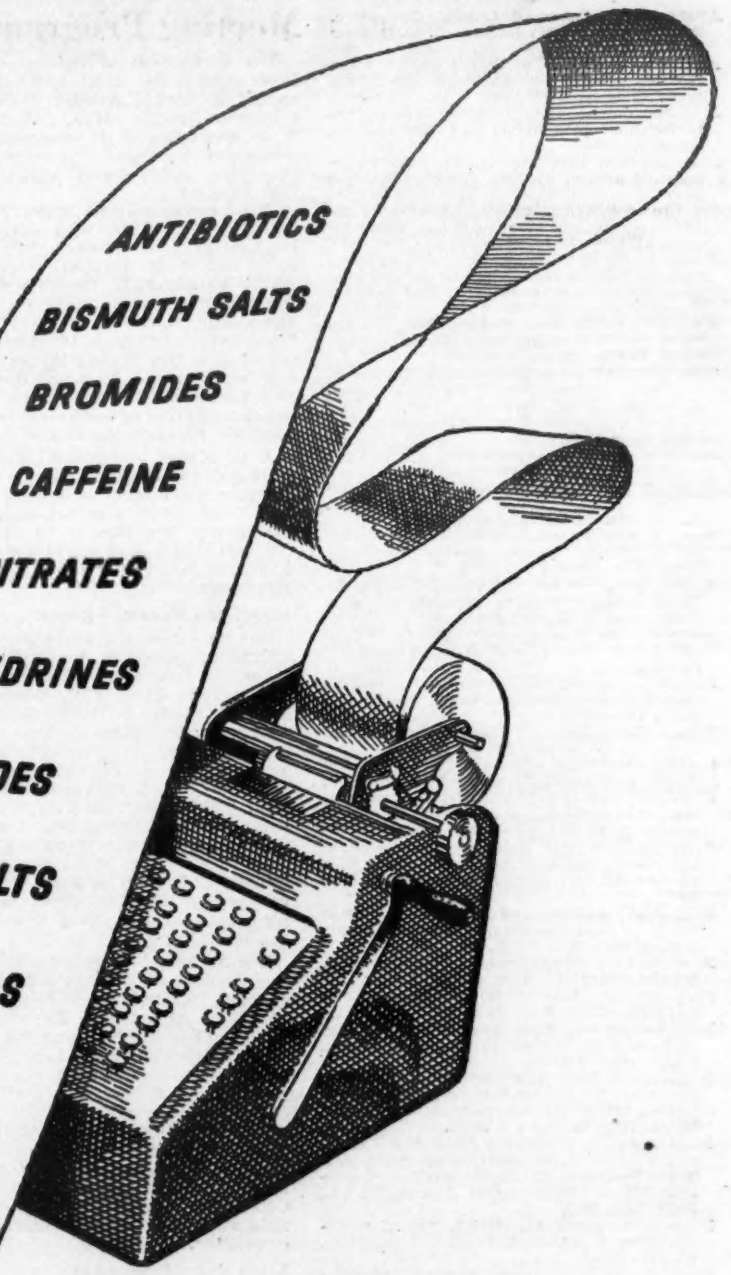
BISMUTH SALTS
BROMIDES
CAFFEINE
CITRATES
EPHEDRINES
IODIDES
IRON SALTS
MERCURIALS
QUININES
SALICYLATES
SULFONAMIDES
THEOBROMINE
THEOPHYLLINE
VITAMINS
ZINC SALTS



Chemical users have learned that they can "count" on Merck products for purity, uniformity, and dependability. These vital properties are the result of over 133 years' pioneering experience in the manufacture of fine and medicinal chemicals. Such dependable quality forms a logical basis for specifying Merck chemicals for your process or product needs.

Research and Production for the Nation's Health

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY
In Canada: MERCK & CO. Limited—Montreal

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, September 21 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb .40 - —
over 92.5 C, m.p. dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acetaldehyde, 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- .13
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .13½- .13¾
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .10½- .11
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide tech fib., dms ..... lb. .45 - —
Acetanilide tech. bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- .26½
l.c.l., ton lots ..... lb. .26½- .27½
smaller lots ..... lb. .29½- .30½
USP bbls. 2,000-lb lots ..... lb. .56 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .58 - .62
Acetic anhydride dms. c.l. frt alld. E lb. .15 - .16
l.c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .16½- .17½
tanks, frt. alld. E ..... lb. .13½- .14½
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .79¾- —
fib. dms., c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .74 - —
Acetoacetorthochloranilide bbls., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.23 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .79 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .08½- .10
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin USP bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.38
Acetophenone, ens., dms ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .75 - —
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .41½- —
tanks ..... lb. .39 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .38½- —
tanks ..... lb. .39 - —
Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08 - .08½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56% bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70% bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80% bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 15.00 -16.00
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 -26.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 -11.50
USP, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 13.50 14.50
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above)
Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (60 mesh) bbls same basis, lb. .55 - —
Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic fib dms. works ..... lb. .26½ - —
Aminoacetic, NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 1.75
Anthranilic resub. bbls. ..... lb 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt equald ..... lb 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide)
Ascorbic, USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.24.50 - —
10-kilo lots ..... kilo.24.85 - —
5-kilo lots ..... kilo.25.25 - —
bots., kilo lots ..... kilo.25.50 - —
500-gram lots ..... kilo.26.00 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., E., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.80 3.20
Benzoic, tech, bbls. dms., 100 lbs or more ..... lb. .42½- .45
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs up .. lb. .52½- .54
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see betaoxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works .. lb. 1.35 1.39
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.166.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.191.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.196.00 - —
bulk., c.l., works ..... ton.116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.93.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.146.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Broenner's, bbls ..... lb. 1.47 - —
Acid, butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .38½- —
tankcars, works ..... lb. .36½- —
Cacodylic, bots ..... lb. 10.00 -11.00
Camphoric, natural, dms ..... lb. 4.00 4.75
synth. dms ..... lb 4.00 4.75
Capric, 90%, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .37½- —
Caprylic, 90%, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .37½- —
Cassello, dms. frt. allc ..... lb. 1.44 - —
Castor oil, split, dms ..... lb. .33¼- .33¾
Chicago, bbls. frt. alld ..... lb. 3.21 - —
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .044 - .059
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .034 - —
Chromic, 99½-99¾% dms., c.l. works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27½- .28½
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd., bots ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, anhyd. gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- —
10,000 lbs. 1 ship't. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .27½- —
kgs. ..... lb. .28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c per lb higher
USP, cryst., dms. c.l. ..... lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .28 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .28½- —
kgs ..... lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran. dms., c.l. lb .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .25 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .25½ - —
kgs. ..... lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c per lb higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bls ..... lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms ..... lb. .1925- .2050
double dist., dms ..... lb. .2075- .2200
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms .. lb. .1450- .1575
double dist., dms ..... lb. .1475- .1625
Cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 207° C, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald gal. 1.31 1.36
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.34 - 1.49
ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.28 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal 1.33 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - 1.25
204° to 207° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis, gal. 1.33 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 1.25 - —
imp., 75% at 215°C, or over, dms., c.l.f. gal. 1.40 - 1.55
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 71 -
l.c.l., same basis .. gal. 73 - .75
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .56 - —
Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., works ..... lb. .31 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech bbls ..... lb 90 1.25
Desoxycholic, bots ..... lb. 22.00 -25.00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see under "D" 2, 4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, hgs. works ..... lb. .14 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .32½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works. lb. 1.67 - —
Folic, bots., fib. ens., kilo or more. gram 2.00 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- .22
90%, cbys., c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- .17½
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - .23½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms ..... lb. .37 - .38
Gallic, NF VII, bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.89 - —
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.58 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.69 - —
Gamma dry ground bbls. frt alld lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls frt alld ..... lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100 lb fib. dms. .... lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots ... lb. .25 - .33
dms. ..... lb. .16 - —
kgs. ..... lb. .18 - —
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works ..... lb 2.45 - —
25-lb. lots, works ..... lb. 2.54 - 2.60
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic)
H, 100% basis, bbls., works .. lb. .82 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys ..... lb. 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys ..... lb. 2.98 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cylr works ... lb. 1.10 - —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots ... lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .24 .25
tanks, works ..... lb. .18 -
70%, steel dms., works ... lb. .1535- .1953
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 -
Acid, hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila. lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .085 - —
Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys. lb 1.30 1.32
USP, cbys ..... lb. .85 - —
I, bbls works 100% basis ... lb 2.50 2.85
Koch, bbls. frt alld ..... lb. .64 - .70
L, bbls. frt alld ..... lb 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 .20
smaller lots ..... lb. .16½ .21
80%, bbls., 5 bbls. or more lb. .29 - .3640
less than 5 bbls ..... lb. .2950- .3690
plastic grade 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. .21¾ -
1 to 19 ..... lb. .22¼- .22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more ..... lb. .3865- —
tech., 22% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 -11.95
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 -12.35
cbys., works ..... 100 lbs. 11.85 -17.85
NF, 85% cbys ..... lb. .85 .88
Laurent's, bbls ..... lb .80 .87
Lauric, 90-95%, dms ..... lb. .24 - .24¾
60%, dms ..... lb. .19¾- .20½
Linseed oil, reg., dist., dms .... lb. .2130- .2180
water white, dms ..... lb. .2430- .2480
Maleic, anhydride (see M).
powder, dms ..... lb. .37 - .38
Malic, dms ..... lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF dms. 1,000-lb lots lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works ..... lb. .57 - —
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .76½ - .80
Molybdic, dms. 85%-82% works lb. 1.40 - 1.55
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms. lb. .24½- .25¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms ... lb. .20 - .22
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.75 - 8.55
tanks, works ..... ton.29.00 -31.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 8.80
tanks, works ..... ton.31.00 -33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.40
tanks, works ..... ton.36.00 -38.00
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works .... lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .18¼- 24¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Myristic, dms ..... lb. .30½- .31¼
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb .22 - —
tanks, works ..... lb .19 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid Neville and Winther s)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,3-amino (see Acid S)
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid H)
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J)
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-3-sulphonic (see Acid Laurent's)
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's)
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic, USP dms. frt adjusted kilo. 9.00 9.20
Nicotinicamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° cbys c.l. E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° cbys. c.l., E. works .. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works ..... 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works ..... 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works ..... 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15 - .15¼
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19¼- —
Octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).
Oleic, single distilled, dms ... lb. .16¼- .17½
tanks ..... lb. .14¾- —
double distilled (white) dms lb. .18¾- .20
tanks ..... .17¼- —
Oleum (see Acid sulphuric fuming)
Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
Orthocresotinic, dms. con tots, works lb. 63 - —
smaller lots works ..... lb. 64 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .16¼- —
10,000 lbs., works ..... lb .16½- —
smaller lots works ..... lb. .17½- —
Palm oil, white, dist., dms ..... lb. .16¼- .17
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms lb. 1.74 1.77
USP, dms., 100 lbs or more, works lb. 4.50 5.10
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 4.85 5.30
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 5.55 6.00
Parachlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.50 - 1.62
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic, dms ..... lb. .77 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 1.04
Perchloric, 60% cbys., works lb. .58 - .62
70-72% cbys., works ..... lb. .61 - .66
Phenylacetic, bots ..... lb 1.45 1.75
dms., 1,000 lbs ..... lb. 1.45 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen)
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic)

Acacia—Acid, Phenylglycollic

Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest.-dist.	destractive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled	nom	nominal
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor.	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djus.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	oz.	ounce
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
		E.	east	phos.	phosphate
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	photo.	photographic
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
		F.	fahrenheit	powd.	powdered
		ferment.	fermentation	precip.	precipitated
		ffa.	free fatty acid	prod.	producer
Be.	Baume	ffc.	free from chlorine	pt.	point
bgs.	bags			pulv.	pulverized
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	purif.	purified
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	redist.	redistilled
bots.	bottles	FPA.	free of prussic acid	refd.	refined
b.p.	boiling point			refy.	refinery
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	reg.	regular
		fus.	fused	resub.	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	SD.	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground		
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d.	single distilled
CD	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	S. E.	southeast
				secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	s.g.	specific gravity
		incl.	included	ship't	shipment
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	solut.	solution
c.l.	car lots	kgs.	kegs	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
col.	color	lb.	pound	tanks	railroad tank-cars
com'l	commercial	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tech.	technical
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
CP	chemically pure	m.a.p	mixed anilin point		
cps.	centipoises	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
cryst.	crystal			VM&P.	varnish makers & painters
cs.	cases	min.	minimum		
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point	W.	west
cyls.	cylinders	N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
dbl.	double	nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse
denat.	denatured				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Acid, Phosphoric—Aldrin

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
i.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works .. lb. .06 - .08¼
i.c.l., works ..... lb. .08½- .09¼
Picramic, bgs ..... lb. .65 - .70
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls ..... lb. .55 - —
lots, dms ..... lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls. ..... lb. [illegible] - .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., works lb. .25½- .26
tanks, works ..... lb. .24 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, cryst., dms .... lb. 3.25 - 3.30
tech., bbls ..... lb. 2.76 - 2.81
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., i.c.l., works .gal. .36 - —
whse ..... gal. .504 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works ..... lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude bgs ..... lb. .33 - .34
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l .. lb. .35 - —
i.c.l. ..... lb. .42 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls ... lb. .36 - —
USP, cryst., bbls ..... lb. .44 - —
powder, bbls ..... lb. .49 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works .lb. .90¾- .91½
i.c.l., works ..... lb. .92 - .92¾
Soybean oil, double dist., dms. lb. ..... .16 - .17¼
single dist., dms ..... lb. .15½- .16¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs .... lb. .15¾- .17
single-pressed, bgs ..... lb. .15¼- .16½
triple-pressed, bgs ..... lb. .18 - .19¼
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb. [illegible]3 - .75

Acid, sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld .. lb. .18 - —
i.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric 60° Be cnys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
i.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.35
tanks, works ..... ton. 16.30 - —
66° Be, chys., c.l., works .100 lbs. 2.10 - —
i.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.30 - 3.10
tanks, works ..... ton. 20.00 - —
96%, tanks, works ..... ton. 21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾- —
i.c.l., same basis .... lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bottles extra cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
i.c.l., same basis .... lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming, 20% tanks, works ton. 22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms ..... lb. .12 - .13¼
hydrogenated, dms ..... lb. .13¾- .15
Tannic, tech., dms ..... lb. .90 - .92
NF, USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.65 - —
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.58 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .39¼- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .40 - —
100-lb. dms ..... lb. .41 - —
small dms ..... lb. .43 - .45
imported, bgs ..... lb. .48 - —
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. .74 - —

Acid, toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works .lb. .18½- —
i.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 2,4,5-T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works .... lb. 4.30 - —
Undecylenic, dms ..... lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Root, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .50
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots ... oz. 27.50 - 32.50
cryst., potent, bots ..... oz. 78.00 - 85.00
Acrolein, dms., works ..... lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .44½- —
i.c.l., works ..... lb. .45 - .47
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Adeps lanae (See Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls ..... lb. .22 - .24
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
powdered, 30 mesh., fib. dms .lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Agaric, white, bls ..... lb. 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls ..... lb. .25 - .30
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb 8.50 - 11.00
Albumen (egg) edible, flake, bbls. lb. 2.02 - 2.04
powd., bbls ..... lb. 2.06 - 2.08
tech., cryst., bbls ..... lb. 1.07 - 1.08
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., i.c.l ..... lb. .70 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .31¾- —
i.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.).
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .21 - —
i.c.l., frt alld. E. of Miss. lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .19 - —

Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined, 126-132 C, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33¾- —
i.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34¾- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½- —
ACS grade, dms., i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Benzyl, NF, dms ..... lb. .65 - .88
tech., dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .45 - .50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .29¾- .30¾
i.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .30¾- .31¾
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .28 - .29
synthetic, normal, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
i.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .18¼- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾- .14¾
i.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld .... lb. .13½- .15½
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - .13
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
i.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .21 - —
i.c.l., works ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .19½- —
Cetyl, NF, fib. ctns., 140 lbs. or more .lb. .72 - .95
smaller lots ..... lb. .72 - 1.00
extra, 500 lbs. or more .... lb. 1.32 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.37 - —
Cinnamic, bots. ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.20
Decyl, bots ..... lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R gal. 1.01½- 1.03½
i.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.05½- 1.12½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .89½- .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R .... gal. .69½- 1.03½
i.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .73½- 1.12½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .57½ - .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .69½- 1.05½
i.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .73½- 1.14½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .57½- .91½
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - 1.06
i.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .72 - 1.15
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .56 - .92
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - 1.03½
i.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .72 - 1.12½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .56 - .89½
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.00 - 1.05
i.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 1.04 - 1.14
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .88 - .91
SD23H, dms, c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .70 - 1.05½
i.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .74 - 1.14½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .58 - .91½
SD27A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.26 - 1.44
i.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 1.35 - 1.53
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 1.14 - 1.30
SD29, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.02 - 1.07
i.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 1.06 - 1.16
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .90 - .93
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .99 - 1.01
i.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 1.03 - 1.10
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .87 - .89
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss R. gal. .94 - 1.09
i.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .98 - 1.18
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .61½- .95
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .70 - 1.07
i.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .74 - 1.16
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .58 - .93
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
i.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13¼- —
i.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf, USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 18.11 - 18.15¼
i.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 18.15 - 18.24½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 17.99 - 18.01½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.01 - 1.03½
i.c.l., same basis .... gal. 1.05 - 1.14½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .89 - .91½
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis .. gal. 19.08 - 19.12½
i.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 19.12 - 19.21½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 18.96 - 18.98½
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
i.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd .... lb. .29¼- —
i.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30¼- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .27¾- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works .... lb. .31 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .22½- —
i.c.l., works ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .19 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined)
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19½- —
i.c.l., works ..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .17½- —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .29¼- —
i.c.l., works ..... lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .26¼- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .5225- .5409
i.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .5640- .5900
tanks, dlvd ..... gal. .3850- .4200
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .55½- —
i.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .60½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... gal. .43½- —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .56¾- .59
i.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .61 - .64
tanks, dlvd ..... gal. .43 - .47
Lauryl, bots ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexonal).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots .. lb. 1.70 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms ..... lb. 1.65 - 2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works .lb. .76 - .81
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .81 - .86
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
i.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .49½- —
dms., Niagara Falls, N.Y. lb. .42½- —
i.c.l., Waverly, N.Y. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. .lb. .40 - —
industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls N Y lb. .29 - —
i.c.l., Waverly, N. Y. .... lb. .30 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .27 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works ..... lb. .20 - .21
denaturing grade dms gal 1.33 - 1.48
Aldrin, 60% solut dms c.l. works frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
i.c.l. works, frt. alld .... lb. 1.30 - —

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ETHYL ALCOHOL
• Pure (USP) • Denatured
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BUTYL ACETATE • ACETIC ACID
ETHYL ACETATE • ACETALDEHYDE
AMYL ACETATE • PACO SOLVENT
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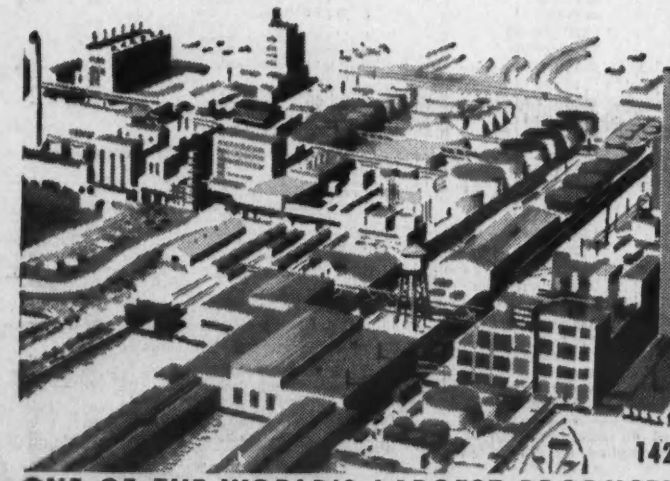

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Aletris Root—Amyl Alcohol

Aletris root, bgs ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Alizarin, see Red Alizarin
Alkanet, root, bgs ..... lb. .28 - .50
Allethrin, 100%, dms., works lb. 55.00 - —
solution 20% dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb 9.00 - —
10% dms. works ..... gal. 37 75 - —
2% dms. works ..... gal 7 75 - —
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl, bromide, cbys., works ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride dms. c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .16¾- —
t.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks dlvd .... lb 15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works ... lb. .51 - —
solution 40% dms., works lb .25½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs ..... lb. .40 - .45
powdered, cs ..... lb. .50 - .55
Curacao, kgs ..... lb. .40 - .60
Socotrine, kgs ..... lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs... lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld... lb. .83 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. frt alld. lb .45 - —
Alphanaphthylthiourea 93-98% flb. dms. works frt alld lb 2.00 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works. frt. equald lb. .39½- —
t.c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .40 - —
Alphapinene tanks South works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol dms. t.c.l. dlvd lb 17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots .... kilo. 350.00 - —
Acetate bots ... kilo. 350.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls ..... lb. .20 - .33

Alum ammonium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.70
lump, dms., works .... 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works .... 100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
lump, dms., works .... 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works .... 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined bgs. c.l., works lb. .03½- .03½
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .1030- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .1070- —
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .0369- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works .... 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech. anhyd. bbls., c.l., works .. lb. .11½- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
Formate, basic solution, cbys. lb. .09½- —
t.c.l. works lb .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald .. ton. 60.00 - —
t.c.l., works ..... ton. 65.00 - 85.00
light, bgs., dlvd ..... lb .17 - —

Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, flb. dms., works .. lb. .24 - —
contract, works ..... lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, flb. dms., works .. lb. .20 - —
contract, works ..... lb. .19 - —
dried, USP XIV, flb., dms., works .. lb. .83 - —
contract works ..... lb. .80 - —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls ..... lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .19 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs ..... lb. .18 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, dms., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, Calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 .18
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld ..... lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs. frt. alld ..... lb .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W of Denver ¾c per lb. higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd .... lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld ... lb .15 - —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms... lb. .59½- —
standard, dms ..... lb. .41 - —

Aluminum powder, lining, extra fine, dms.. lb. .97½- —
standard, dms ..... lb. .63½- —
rubber comp., dms ..... lb. .58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms .... lb. .54½- —
varnish standard, dms ..... lb. .59 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb dms., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. .... lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .38 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .38 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .38 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
ground, bgs, works ..... ton. 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ..... ton. 36.00 - —
Iron-free, ozs. c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray bots ..... oz. 8.00 -10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs ..... lb. .65 - .68
Aminoazotoluene, bbls ..... lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms. lb. 5.60 - 5.85
Aminopyrine, USP bots. dms lb. 6.00 6.15
Ammonia anhydrous fertilizer, tanks, works ton. 79.00 -80.00
pure, cyls., extra zone 1 .... lb. .17 - .17½
2 ... lb. .19 .19½
3 ..... lb. .21 - .21½
4 ... lb. .16 19½
refrigeration, tanks, works ton. 80.00 -82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.10 —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.50 —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 80.00 -86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Sal gray bgs. c.l. works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.25 —
Ammoniacal liquor tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton. 75.00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .47 - —
benzoate, USP, dms, kgs., 4,000 lbs. frt alld lb. .80 —
smaller lots, frt., alld. lb. .81 - 1.03
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, bbls., works ..... lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride dms., dlvd ..... lb. .18¾- .19¾
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls ..... lb. .38 - .39
dms. ..... lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., (see Ammoniac sal)
USP, gran., bbls., dms ... lb. .19 - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls ..... lb. .75 - —
dms. ..... lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride)
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars ..... lb. 4.01 - 4.11
Linoleate, 80% dms., works ..... lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point .. ton. 69.50 - —
western 33.5% N, bgs., del., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 77.57 - —
domestic, bgs., western works ton. 61.00 -63.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton 48.50 - —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works ..... lb. .55 - 60
Oxalate, fine gran. dms .... lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran. bbls., c.l. works. ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton. 285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse .... ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works ..... lb. .50 - 75
Persulphate, kgs ..... lb. .30 - .35
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .08¾- —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms .... lb. .45 - —
tech. bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .08 —
t.c.l., works ..... lb .08½ —
Salicylate NF dms. kgs .... lb. 1.34 1.35
Silicofluoride, dms., works ..... lb. .13 - .14
Sulphamate, bbls. dms works lb. .18 .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens .. ton 40.00 -45.00
synthetic, Gulf and Atlantic ports ton. No prices.
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100% works. lb. .10½- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulphate cryst., photo grade, flb dms., frt. alld... lb. .50 - .55
Amphetamine citrate dextro, bots. lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Hydrochloride, dibasic, dextro, bots. lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dextro, bots ..... lb. 34.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb 6.50 7.00
monobasic, dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.25 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms ..... lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 7.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- .31¾
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30¾- .32¾
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .26 - .30
High test amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, 1½c. per pound higher.
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb. .21½- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .19½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).

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Excellent quality, Spanish manufacture continuously available in substantial quantity.

MENTHOL U.S.P.

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Amyl butyrate dms.....lb. .95 - 1.30
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms.....lb. 1.95 - 2.65
Nitrite USP bots .....lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Anethol, NF cns., dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.60
Angelica root dom. bls.....lb. .60 - .70
imported, bls.....lb. .55 - .70
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .43 - .45
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.
lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.....lb. .19 - .20
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .17 - .18
Salt, dms., frt. alld .....lb. .30 - —
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Czech, bgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Annatto powder, dms.....lb. .24 - .25
Seed, bgs.....lb. .22 Nom.
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .83 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines.....lb. .42 Nom.
cases, c.l., mines.....lb. .42½ Nom.
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .45½ - —
c.l., works, Idaho.....lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .46 - —
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., frt. alld., dlvd..lb. .42 - .42½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works...lb. .35¾ - .50
l.c.l., works.....lb. .37¾ - .52
solution, cbys.....lb. .29 - .30
Antimony potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene, NF, dms.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots..oz.23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .13 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots.
oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo, dms.
kilo.90.00 -100.00
Argols, min. 80%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) 35.00 - —
Arnica (true montana) flowers, bls.
lb. .65 - .66
root, bls.....lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs.....lb. .16 - .18
Arsenic metal lump bbls., prompt shipt..lb. .80 - .90
Trioxide, USP, dms.....lb. .40 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½ - .08¼
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l., (20 tons), mines...ton.1,137.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.567.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines..ton.434.00 - —
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines.. ton.379.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.323.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.302.00 - —
3Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines..ton.279.50 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.150.50 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.150.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.135.00 - —
4Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines..ton.135.00 - —
5D, c.l., (20 tons), mines..ton.106.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.106.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.101.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.91.60 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.71.40 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.63.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.59.50 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.50.50 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.42.50 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.37.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.36.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.34.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.37.00 - —
7TF, c.l., (30 tons), mines..ton.37.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.24.50 - —
Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Colo. ship. pt ton.34.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refinery..gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09½ - .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery..ton.22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery..ton.21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots.....oz.10.75 -13.75
Sulphate, USP, bots.....oz. 5.75 - 6.50

B

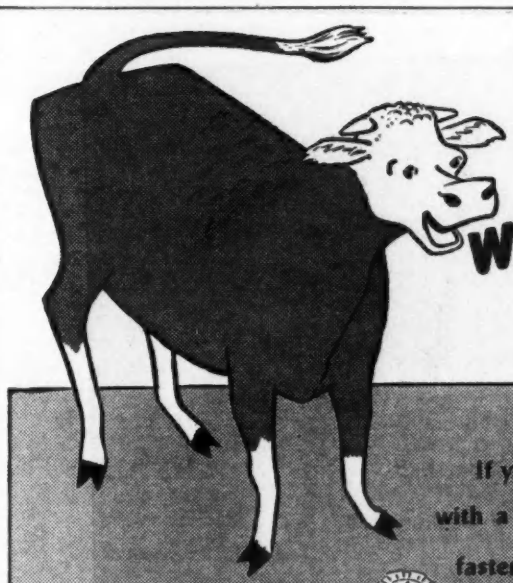
Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial. .42 - —
10,000 units vial. .80 - —
50,000 units vial 2.28 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry, root, bark, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
tree bark, bgs .....lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP dms .....lb. 5.25 - 5.27
Barium carbonate precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton.82.50 -87.50
smaller lots, works ....ton.92.50 -97.50
Chlorate, kgs., works ... lb. .30 - .35
Chloride, NF cryst., dms....lb. .19 - .21
anhy., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 8.30 -10.80
Chromate, bgs, frt. equald... lb. .31½ - .32
Dioxide, dms., works .....lb. .15 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16¾ - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12½ - —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .41 - —
ton lots .....lb. .42 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls .....lb. .14 - —
Sulphide dms, c.l. works ton 55.00 - —
l.c.l works ton 70.00 - —
Baryte are approx 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk mines ton 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs. mines..ton.20.00 - —
95-75% bgs mines ton 20.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.37.60 -37.85
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.53.45 -61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines .....ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Belladonna leaf, bls.....lb. .50 - .52
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs., works ton.12.50 - —
Italian, white, high gel, bgs., l.c.l., works..ton.71.40 - —
5 ton lots,.....ton.68.90 - —
ex dock, 10 ton lots..ton.57.00 - —

Bentonite, Italian, white, low gel., bgs., l.c.l., works..ton.69.70 - —
5-ton.67.20 - —
ex dock..10 ton lots, ton.55.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .73 - .78
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Benzal chloride, cbys., works....lb. .22 - .23¼
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .02 - .0225
l.c.l., works, unit.....lb. .0210- .0225
gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02¼ - —
l.c.l., works, unit lb. .0295- —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0325- —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit..lb. .0335- —
Benzidine base, bbls.....lb. 1.02 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .94 - —
Benzocaine, dms. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.77
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa .....gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district..gal. .30 - .35
Chicago district.....gal. .30 - .35
Cleveland district.....gal. .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa .....gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas.....gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .30 - —
Minaqua, Colo.....gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa .....gal. .37 - —
Pittsburgh district.....gal. .30 - .35
Sparrows Point, Md..gal. .37 - —
Syracuse N. Y.....gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .37 - —
Youngstown, Ohio....gal. .35 - —

Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .20½ - .23½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½ - .24½
Peroxide, pure 6lb. ctns., works. lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech. cnvs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. .....lb 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, cns. .....lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Propionate, bots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots .....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 1.68 - 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots.....lb. 8.80 -10.50
Berberine, bisulphate, cns.....lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb.35.00 -36.25
Sulphate, cns.....lb.35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .22 - .30
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½ - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .34 - —
Benzoate, 6lb. dms., works.....lb. 3.00 - —
Custom contract.....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms. .....lb 5.00 —

Amyl Butyrate—Black, Carbon, Channel

Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls. works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.25 —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works lb. .95 - —
Beth root bls .....lb 45 .50
Biotin, cryst bots.....gram.10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars .....lb 3.11 —
Hydroxide, dms .....lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs, ton lots .....lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate cryst, dms .....lb 2.17 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms.....lb 4.47 4.85
Oxychloride, dms .....lb 4.32 4.37
Phenolsulphonate, 6lb. dms ..lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP dms .....lb 3.20 - —
Subgallate NF 6lb. dms .....lb 3.15 - —
Subiodide, 6lb. dms .....lb 5.57 - —
Subnitrate NF, dms .....lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate USP dms .....lb 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point .....lb. .19 - .21
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd... lb. .14¾ - .22¾
Carload price ½c per lb less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast ex dock or whse. 1½c per lb higher
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works .... lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
bgs. ctns., l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .16 - —



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If you're looking for smoother leathers with a "rounder" and "fuller" feel . . . if you want faster more complete penetration and all-around better tannage . . . . . investigate the advantages of using Heyden SODIUM FORMATE in your chrome tanning. Its use is constantly increasing because it cuts processing time and costs decreases acid harshness of the bath and produces leathers of high uniformity and quality

The advantages of Heyden Sodium Formate . . . . . neutral white crystalline powder superior quality, exceptionally high purity, resistance to caking . . . . are also valuable in its use in the dyeing industry in production of water-resistant wallpapers and as a chemical intermediate

SODIUM FORMATE

Heyden Sodium Formate is shipped in 300 lb. fiber drums.

Samples and further information forwarded upon request.

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FORMIC ACID (90% and 85%)

Important to the metal plating, rubber, dye, paper, leather, textile, drug and perfume industries—is shipped in 125 lb. carboys and 500 lb. stainless steel drums.

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FORMIC ACID • GLYCEROPHOSPHATES • GUAIACOLS
HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE • MEDICINAL COLLOIDS • METHYLENE
DISALICYLIC ACID • PARAFORMALDEHYDE • PARAHYDROXYBENZOATES
PENICILLIN • PENTAERYTHRITOLS • PROPYL GALLATE • RESORCINOL
SALICYLATES • SALICYLIC ACID • STREPTOMYCIN

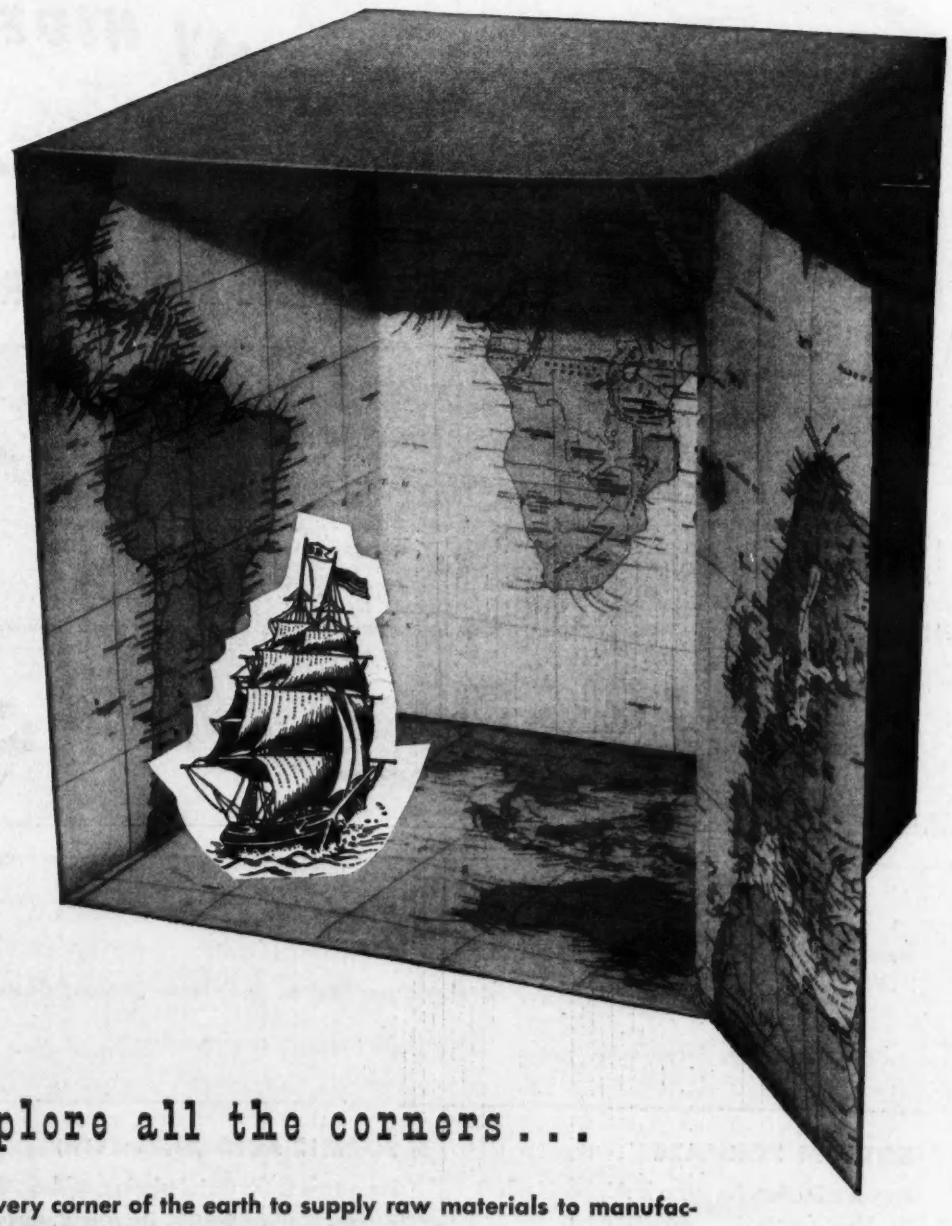
Serving Industry through Finer Chemicals

Black, Carbon, Furnace—Calcium Arsenate

Black, carbon, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1250- —
high modulus bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0350- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb .0950- —
semi reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb 11¼ - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs. works lb .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide)
Blackberry bark of root, bls lb. .28 - .30
root, bls lb. .12 - .15
Black dyes (see Dyes)
Black haw, root, bark, bls lb. .70 - .75
tree bark, bls lb. .35 - .40
Black Indian hemp root, bls lb .50 .58
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton 95.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 105.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton 90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 100.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton 120.00 -130.00
pulp 66⅔% bbls. c.l., works ton 75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 83.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs. unit-ton. 7.25 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 8.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .70 - .72
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and W. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
Toner bbls. litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine)
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Russian and Soda)
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
tungstate, PTMA bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis. lb. .27 - .31½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .23 - .31½
Victoria toner, molybdic PMA bbls. lb. 3.90 - —
Tungstic PTMA bbls lb. 5.00 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices 1½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .60 - .65
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10
Bone, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton 60.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton 67.50 - —
steamed, Chicago, works lb. 70.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers bls lb. .40 - .45
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton 74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton 120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton 125.25 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton 67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton 109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton 114.50 - —
Borax, tech., cryst., 99½%, bbls., c.l., works ton 88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton 134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton 139.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 37.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton 83.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton 88.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton 113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton 42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton 88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton 93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton 113.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton 118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $45.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .23
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Bornyl Thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl Thiocyanoacetate)
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic)
Brimstone (see Sulphur)
Bromine, purified cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A)
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works, lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns.; dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works, lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls lb. .30 - .38
Brown iron oxide, synth. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works lb. .12 - —
powdered, bgs lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .12
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hivassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey type bgs., same basis. lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls. works lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .27 - .30
Bryonia root, bls lb. .22 - .34
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .15 - .17
cut and sifted bls lb. .19 - .23
Berries, bgs lb. .80 .90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .22 .26
Butadiene, cyls., refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- .12¼
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .25 - .30
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .29¾- .30¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- .31¾
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - .29
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Laurate, dms works lb. .42 —
Methacryiate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, reid, dms., l.c.l. works lb. .52 —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .27¾- .48¾
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars lb. 5.00 5.22
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.25 - —
anhydrous, dms lb. 5.50 - 5.75
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.80 —
anhydrous, dms. 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated, USP dms. 100 lbs. or more lb 2.60 —
Hydrobromide, bots lb 6 70 Nom.
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
imported, bleached, bls lb 70 Nom
stripped, bls lb. .30 - .40
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram 1 90 —
25 to 249 grams, works gram 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works gram 2.30 - —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼ —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾ —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.00 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 98 lbs. or over lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .13



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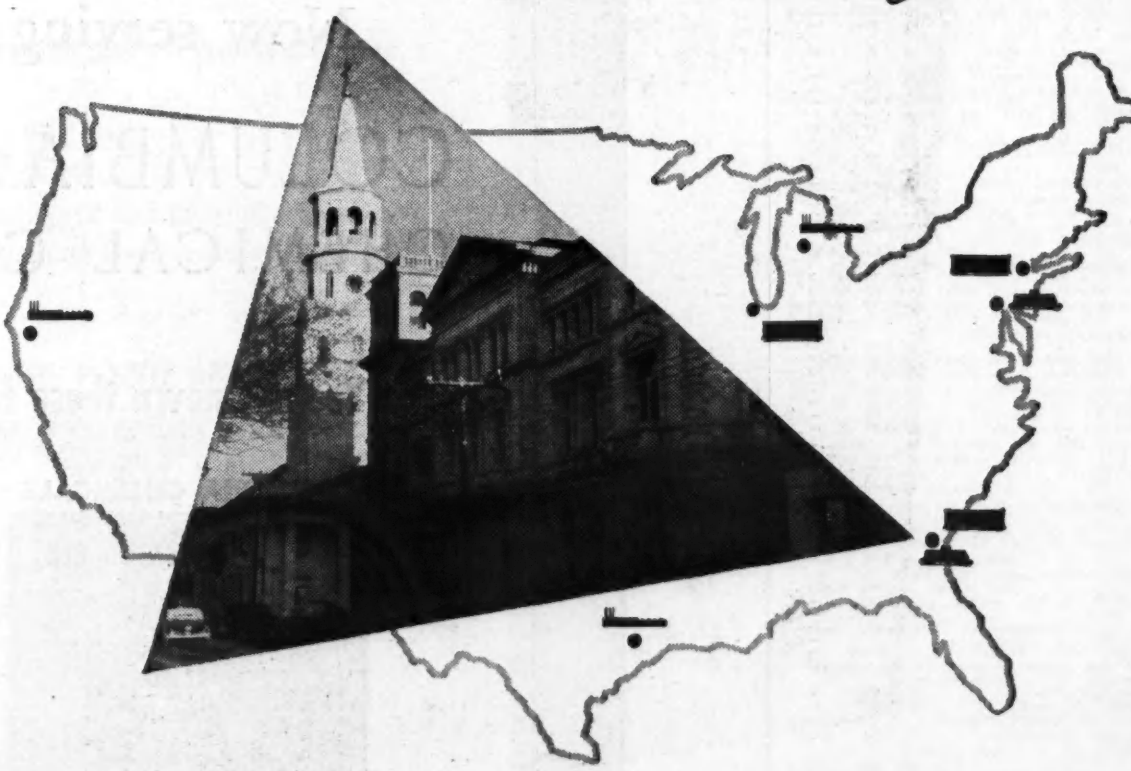
Calcium bromide, NF, jars.....lb. .90 - 1.10
Carbide standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.128.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.25.00 - —
liquor, same basis 40%, tank cars ton.10.50 - —
pellets bgs., c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
powdered, bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.65 - —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.23.50 - —
t.c.l., works, same basis ton.32.00 -69 00
USP, gran., bbls.....lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald....lb. .29½- .30
lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms....lb. .65 - .72
USP, bbls, dms lb .58 .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib., dms. lb. 2.00 2.15
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. .90 - —
Hypochlorite, high test., cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.21.00 -23.00
100 lbs., dms., same basis dm.25.25 -29 85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less..lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars.....rb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .41 - .47
Mandelate, USP, dms., works, lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald.....lb. .25¾- .26¼
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works....lb. .10 - .12
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles..ton.49.25 - —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted..gram. .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms.....lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
t.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.25 7.50
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 Nom.
t.c.l., bgs., works.....ton.95.00 Nom.
monobasic, bgs. 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .0605- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0655- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 6.75 —
t.c.l., works lb. 7.20 7.50
Phytate, bgs., works.....lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip, dms. frt. alld., works lb. .27½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .6C - —
t.c.l., works lb. 6e½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .39 - —
ton lots.....lb. .40 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb lots, works.lb. 2.60 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.85 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Calomel, USP, powd., dms..... lb. 4.02 - —
Camphene, dms., extra, c.l., works, 100 lbs.17.80 -18.80
t.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs.18.30 -19.65
tanks, same basis.....100 lbs.15.60 -16.60
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 3.10
natural, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls lb. .45 - .70
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs ..... lb. .73 - .95
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½- —
smaller lots .lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots .....lb. .61 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb lots .....lb. .94 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls .... lb. .25 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
powd., bxs. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Russian, bgs .....lb 2.80 - 2.90
powd., bxs.....lb 2.90 - 3.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red)
Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper..lb. 4.50 - 6.25
from African pepper.....lb. 5.75 - 6.50
Caramel coloring NF, bbls gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Carbazole 97% steel dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.55 —
bbls, same basis lb. 1.65 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .15¼- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works frt. alld to competitive points lb. .06½- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .07½- —
8-gal dms. c.l. same basis lb. .08¾- —
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .09¾- —
tankcars, same basis ..... lb. .0480- —
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works.lb. .10½- .11½
NF, chys lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .09 - —
t.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .109 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .07¼- —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .08¼- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF dms. 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached bold, fancy, cs..lb. No prices
medium, cs., futures.....lb. 4.30 - 4.35
decorticated, Alleppey, cs...lb. 3.90 - 3.95
Guatemalan cs .....lb. 3.60 - 3.65
Mangalore type, cs.....lb. 3.50 - 3.55
Indian, cs. .....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 2.50 - —
Ceylon, bgs.....lb. 2.50 - —
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine No. 40 NF bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb 6.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb 6.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls, 10 mg 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls, 100 mg 2.00 - —
gram quantities, ampuls gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works gm. .44 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram., tins..lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can, per can. 1.00 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram lb.25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, cns lb 7.98 - —
3,330 A units per gram cns..lb. .85 - —

Carotene, cryst., tech., feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, mill units. .18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, mill units. .26 - —
Carvol, flots.....lb. 8.75 -10 50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk.....lb. .34 - .36
Casein, dom., acid-precip. standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs or more, ship't point lb. .42 - .43
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .44 - .45
imp., acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock lb. .39½- .40
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock lb. .39½- .42½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms c.l. f.o.b Newark, N.J lb. .21 - —
ton lots same basis lb. .22¼- —
dm lo's same basis lb. .24¼ —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls....lb. .13½- .14
longstick .....lb. .17 - .17½
shortstick, bls .....lb. .14 - .14½
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs lb. .15½- .16
broken, bls .....lb. .15 - .15½
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls.lb. .23 - .25
broken, bls .....lb. .22 - .24
unscraped, bls.....lb. .22 - .24
broken, bls.....lb. No prices.
Saigon, broken, bls.....lb. .26 - .26½
medium, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
thin, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
Cassia, buds, bgs.....lb. .34 - .35
Cassia fistula, bakts lb 30 35
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports, long ton.230.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works....ton.37.25 - —

Castoreum, artificial, cns.....lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns.....lb. 7.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst, fib. dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms. works .... lb. 4.00 - —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
Indian, bgs.....lb. .29 - .29½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap)
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns, works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .50
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .53 - —
regular black dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns. 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works, lb. .63 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works.lb. .56 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .57 - —
26.5% butyryl content 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .63 - —

Cellulose, acetate-butyrate flake, 37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .58 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .59 - —
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .70 - —
less than 500 lbs. works.lb. .71 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls transparents, special black, dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
regular black dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
Triacetate flake ctns works frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.44 - 1.60
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.75 - 1.95
smaller lots, works .lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., cl., works lb. .0295- .035
t.c.l., ex whse .....lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs lb. .50 - .55
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb 30½ 32½
smaller lots works lb 27 30
Bone see (Black, bone)
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 -80.00
t.c.l., works .....ton.75.00 -85.00
bulks, c.l., works .....ton.64.00 - —
granular, bgs., c.l., works ton.65.00 - —
t.c.l., works .....ton.65.00 - —
lump, bulk, c.l., works ..ton.46.00 - —

how close are you to Charleston South Carolina?



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INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Charcoal, Pinewood—Coumarin

Charcoal, pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.43.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.43.50 -53.50
lump bgs c.l. works South ton 40 00
l.c.l., works, South.....ton.50.00 -60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South..ton.33.50 - —

Chestnut extract 25% tannin bbls.
c.l., works lb. .0510- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0543- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0425- —
powd 65% tannin, bgs., extra.
c.l., works lb. .1092- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1165- —

China clay dom. dry grd. air-float,
99 75%, 300 mesh, bgs.
c.l. works ton 12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works ton.13.50 -14.00
bulk c.l. works ton 9 50 10 00
90 75%, 200 mesh, bgs. c.l.
works ton.10.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works ton.11.00 -16.00
wet grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325
mesh bulk c.l. works
ton 13 00 - —
paper bgs. c.l. works
ton 16 00 - —
imported white, lump bulk, c.l.,
ex dock Phila., Portland,
Me gross ton.19 00 -40 00
powd. bgs. c.l. ex dock
net ton 45 00 40 00
l.c.l. ex whse net ton 45 00 40 00

Chloral tech., 94% min., dms., c.l.,
works lb .23 —
l.c.l. works lb .24 - —
tanks works lb .21 - —

Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb.
lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100 lbs. or less lb. 1.35 - 1.40

Chloramine T NF bbls. works lb 75 1.00

Chlordane, agricultural, dms. pails,
c.l. works lb .65 —
l.c.l. works lb .70 .75
refined dms., c.l., works lb .75 —
l.c.l. works lb .80 .85

Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., frt.
alld., c.l lb. .14 - .14¼
l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
tanks lb. .13 - —
70%, tms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —

Rubber, 5 10, 20 cps. ctns., works,
c.l lb. .58 - —
same basis, l.c.l. lb. .59 - .60
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., same basis,
c.l lb. .60 - —
l.c.l lb. .61 - .62

Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y lb. .08¾ - —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points lb .10¼ - —
tanks, single units, works, frt.
equald 100 lbs 2.70 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works,
frt. equald 100 lbs 3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs 4.40 - —

Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.
E lb. .17 - .18
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb 16 - —
USP, dms lb .30 .35

Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls lb. 1.38 - —

Chlorophyl, oil-soluble, copper fixed,
6½% tins, pails, works
lb. 3 75 - 4.50
not fixed, 4%, tins, pails,
works lb. 3.75 4.50
water-soluble, copper fixed, 20%,
tins, pails, works lb.17.50 -18.50
40%, tins, pails, works lb.36.00 -37.00
50%, tins, pails, works lb.40.00 -50.00
75%, tins, pails, works lb.66.00 -76.00
not fixed, 4%, tins, pails, works
lb. 3.50 - 4.50
14%, tins, pails, works lb.11.50 -13.00
25%, tins, pails, works lb.50.00 -55.00

Chloropicrin, com'l bots lb 1 50 —
cyls., 150 lbs., frt alld lb 95 —
100 lbs. same basis lb 97 —
25 lbs., same basis lb 1.22 —

Cholesterol, USP, fib dms. 100 lb.
lots lb. 8.80 9.50
5-lb. pkg. lb. 9.00 -10.50
1-lb. pkg lb. 9.50 -10.50

Choline bitartrate, fib dms. frt. ad
justed lb 2.30 2.55
Chloride, fib dms., same basis lb 2.30 2.55
Dihydrogen citrate, fib dms
same basis lb 2.30 2.55

Chromium acetate, powd 72% Cr
bbls works lb No stocks
solut., 7½% bbls. works lb 08½ —
cbys lb .10¼ —
8½% bbls., works lb 09 —
cbys lb 10¾ —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb 44½ —
Green (see Green chrome)
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide
Oleate, solid, bbls lb .49 —
Trioxide, NF, bots lb .82 —
Yellow (see Yellow chrome)

Chrysarobin, USP, bots lb. 6.50 - 8.90

Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken,
bgs lb. .30 - .35
yellow, broken bgs lb. .30 - .35

Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.
oz .71 .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs oz. .37 - .40½

Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.
oz. .57 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .27½ - —

Cinchophen, NF, heavy density,
dms., frt. adjusted lb 3.70 4.05
Standard density, dms., same
basis lb 3.50 3.85

Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. ad
justed lb 4.50 4.85

Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms lb 1.05 1.30

Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls... lb. .27 - .27½

Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 7.75 - 8.50

Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.75

Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 3.30 - 3.35

Civet, artificial, bots.....lb.13.75 -15.00
natural, bots.....oz. 4.00 - 7.00

Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. .58 - .59
Zanzibar, bls lb. .60 - .61

Clover tops, red, bgs.....lb. .80 - .85

CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose),
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs.
or over, works, frt alld. lb .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or
over, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
technical, high vis., 56% purity,
bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd.
E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd.
E lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd.
E lb. .62 - —
low vis., 62% purity bgs. or fib.
dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis
lb. .46 - .47
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .48 - .49
52% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.
net weight basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,
E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .48 - —

CMC, tech., low vis., 36½% purity,
bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net
weight basis lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .20 - —

Technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are quoted f.o.b. works at 1c. per pound below the above delivered prices.

Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude,
resale dms., c.l., ex-whse.
gal. .25 - .27½
l.c.l., ex-whse. .....gal. .27 - .28½
tanks, ex-whse. .....gal. .15 - —
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex
whse gal. .26 - .28½
l.c.l., ex-whse. ... gal. .28 - .29½
tanks, ex-whse. .....gal. .15½- .16

Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1 11 - —
Carbonate 48%, powd., bgs.,
works lb. 1.84 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co. kgs., works,
lb. 1.06½ - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls lb. 2.41 - —
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms lb. .62¾- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms.....lb. .51¾- —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whse lb 2.10 - —
under 100 lbs., ex-whse lb. 2.17 - —
Naphthenate, liq. 6% Co., dms.,
lb. .42¼ - —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls .....lb. .96 - —
Oxide, 70-71% Co., black, kgs lb. 1.60 - —
Phosphate, powdered 32.1% Co.,
kgs lb. 1.49 - —
Resinate, fused 3% Co. dms lb. .26½ - —
Sulphate, 21% Co., bbls ..... lb. 1.22¼- —

Cocaine, USP, cns. 100-oz oz.15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz lots oz 11 75 - —

Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .67 - .72

Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb .15 .17

Cocoa butter, bgs.....lb. .60 - —

Codeine, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs....oz.11.85 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs....oz.10.75 - —

Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).

Cohosh, black root, bls.....lb. .18 - .22
Blue, root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18

Colchicine USP, bots, cns.....oz.74.50 -85.00

Colchicum root, bls.....lb. .46 - .52
Seed, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.10

Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .32½- —
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .34 - —

Colocynth, pulp, bls.....lb. .30 - .35

Colombo, root, bls.....lb. .11 - .14

Coltsfoot, leaves, bgs.....lb. .25 - .30

Condurango, bark, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18

Copaiba, balsam, cns., dms.....lb. 1.45 - 1.70

Copper acetate, bbls., c.l. works.lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .22 - .23½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works..lb. .34½- —
crystals, bbls., works.....lb. .22¾- —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb. bots.....lb 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .61 - .639
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss.
lb. .27½- .28
Metal, electrolytic, ...lb. .24½- .27½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms.,
frt. alld. lb. .24¾- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works.
lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works,
lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works.....lb. .39 - .42
red, com'l, bbls., works, c.l. lb. .41 - .47
l.c.l. lb. .43 - .49
Oxychloride-suphate, bgs., frt.
alld. lb. .24¼ Nom.
Quinolinalate, fib., dms.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.
lb. .27½- —
Stearate, ton lots, works.....lb. .38½- .39¼
less ton lots, works.....lb. .40½- —

Copper sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs.,
c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.95
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 9.20 -10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works
lb. .1615- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l.,
works..100 lbs.14.95 -15.50
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works,
frt. alld...100 lbs.25.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.27.10 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms.....lb. .1615- .2500
Undecylenate, dms. .....lb. 2.90 - 3.00

Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l.,
works ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —

Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports
ton.195.00 - —
Pacific ports.....ton.190.00 - —

Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs..lb. .14 - .14½
Czech, Roumanian, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Moroccan, bgs., spot.....lb. .11½- .12
futures .....lb. .11 - .11½

Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper
bgs, c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.
100 lbs. 6.94 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 7.01 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.96 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.11 - —

Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .13 - .15

Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst.,
dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or
more lb. 3.53 - —

Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .30

Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash,
bgs., dlvd., unit-ton 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis..ton.69.00 - —

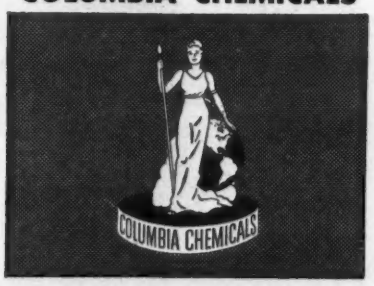
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns.....lb. 2.95 - 3.25
powd., cans.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50

Now serving your needs as

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

You've known these familiar trademarks...

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS



SOUTHERN ALKALI

NOW look for THIS TRADEMARK to assure the same high quality in alkalies and related chemicals...

A wholly-owned subsidiary of
PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

Cramp bark, NF, bls	lb.	.85 -	1.00
Craneshill root, bls	lb.	.55 -	.60
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment	lb.	.34½-	—
smaller lots, bbls., kgs	lb.	.35 -	.36
imported, kgs	lb.	.31¾-	.33¾
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted	gal.	.20 -	—
refined, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.35 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.41 -	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.27 -	—
solution, 80%, tanks, works	gal.	.188 -	—
Beechwood, cbys., dms	lb.	1.35 -	1.40
Hardwood, bots., cbys	lb.	1.05 -	1.10
Pinewood, dms	gal.	.31 -	.32
Carbonate, NF bots., cbys	lb.	2.80 -	2.90
Cresol tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms. c.l. frt. equald.	lb.	.158 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.161 -	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.155 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.145 -	—
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.168 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.171 -	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.155 -	—
Crotonaldehyde 91-93% dms., c.l. works	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23 -	—
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	15.25 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	16.25 -	—
Cube root powd. 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots works	lb.	.27	.30
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs	lb.	.55	.60
powd., cs	lb.	.65 -	.70
Culvers root, bbls	lb.	.65 -	.75
Cumene dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.14 -	—
tank works	lb.	.11 -	—
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs	lb.	.22 -	.22½
Iranian, bgs	lb.	.22 -	.22½
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra	lb.	.08 -	—
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, ton		65.45 -	—
Cyclohexane tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.09¼-	—
Cyclohexanol, tech. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.37¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.35¾-	—
Cyclohexanone tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.26½	.30
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	.31
tanks, works	lb.	.25	.29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.41½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.42½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40 -	—
Cyclopropane, CP, 2 lb. cyls, works	cyl.	48.00 -	—
6 oz. cyls., works	cyl.	12.00 -	—
USP hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots	gal.	.38 -	—
100-gal. lots	gal.	.37 -	—
200-gal. lots	gal.	.36 -	—

D

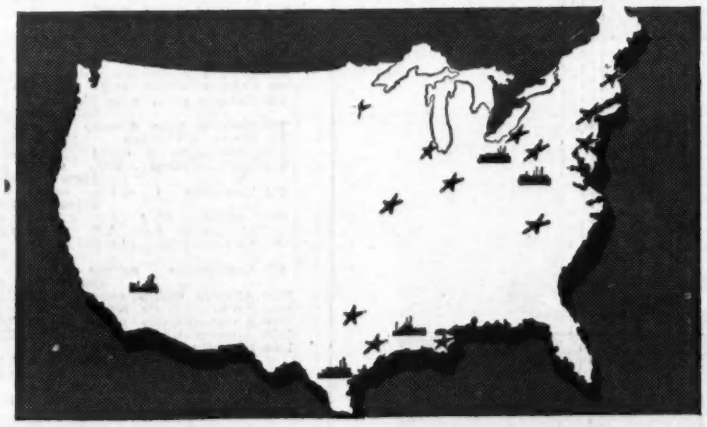
2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works frt. equald.	lb.	.53 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.58 -	—
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.59 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64 -	—
Damiana leaves, bls	lb.	.30 -	.35
Dandelion root, bls	lb.	.45 -	.58
DDD, tech. one grd. fib dms., c.l., works	lb.	.60 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.61 -	—
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.44 -	.50
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.46 -	.51
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.41½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.43½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.39 -	—
Deertongue leaves, bls	lb.	.35 -	.40
Defluorinated phosphate, 18% P, paper bgs. works	ton.	49.25 -	—
18½% P, paper bgs., works	ton.	62.75	-63.75
Rock (41½% P paper bgs. works	ton.	50.00	—
Degras, common, bbls	lb.	.13½	.14
Neutral less 2% ffa, bbls	lb.	.21	.22
over 2% ffa., bbls	lb.	.20	.21
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls	lb.	.35 -	.38
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, dms	lb.	30.00	-34.00
dextro-laevo, dms	lb.	7.50 -	—
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y.	100 lbs.	8.59 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.74 -	—
canary, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.34 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.49 -	—
dark, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.44 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.59 -	—
white, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.18 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.33 -	—
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.			
Potato, bgs	lb.	.0860-	.0910
Dextrose USP dms	lb.	.17¾-	—

You can rely

on the same experienced organization

Whether you've been accustomed to doing business in the past with Columbia Chemical Division of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, or with Southern Alkali Corporation, you'll continue to find the same competent personnel—in every department—welcoming the opportunity to serve you as Columbia-Southern . . .

THROUGH STRATEGICALLY LOCATED PLANTS AND OFFICES



Production at all plants is being maintained at the highest possible levels in order to help meet the current requirements of industry.

And the same district offices will continue to provide facilities that assure the most careful attention to the needs of your business.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN
CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Subsidiary of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: Fifth Avenue at Bellefield, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

PLANTS: Barberton, Ohio • Bartlett, California • Corpus Christi, Texas • Lake Charles, Louisiana Natrium, West Virginia

DISTRICT OFFICES: Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Dallas • Houston Minneapolis • New Orleans • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • St. Louis

Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone)			
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots	lb	5.00	5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams		4.50	—
tech. bots works	lb	3.00	—
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl)			
Phthalate dms c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	No prices.	
l.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	No prices.	
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	No prices.	
Dianisidin, dms	lb.	1.90	—
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs. c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	50.00	-52.00
California	ton.	38.00	-40.00
l.c.l. ex whse	ton	80.00	—
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl.	ton.	62.00	- —
California	ton.	50.00	—
l.c.l. ex whse	ton.	90.00	—
Atlantic coast	ton.	No prices.	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.03	—
l.c.l. Atlantic coast	lb.	.06	—
Dibenzyl sebacate dms. c.l. works.	lb.	.75¾-	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.76¾-	—
tanks works	lb.	.74 -	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.40¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.41¾-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.39 -	—
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.69¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.70¼-	—
tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.68¼-	—
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	.79 -	—
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.54¾-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.55¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.53 -	—
Dicaprylphthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.41¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.42¾-	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.40 -	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63¼-	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.64¼-	—
tanks works	lb.	.61½-	—
Dichloroaniline, dms., works	lb.	.75 -	.83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT)			
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl)			
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.04 -	—
Dichlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.27	—
l.c.l., frt equald	lb.	.28 -	—
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.46 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.44½-	—
Dicyclohexylphthalate 6b dms., c.l., works	lb.	.60 -	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.61 -	—
Dieldrin, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	3.06 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	3.50	(- —
Diethanolamine dms. c.l. frt alld., E	lb.	.29¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.27½-	—
Diethyl carbonate dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.46¾-	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.47¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.45 -	—
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.50 -	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.51	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.48½-	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.41¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40 -	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31¾-	.34¼
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.32¾-	.35¼
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30 -	.32½
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15½-	—
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).			
Diethylamine dms. c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.62¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.63¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.60½-	—
Diethylanilin dms	lb	.48	—
Diethyleneglycol dms. c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20¼-	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.21¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.32½-	—
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.46½-	—
l.c.l. works	lb	.47	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.28¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.27 -	—
Monobutylether acetate dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30½-	—
Monoethylether dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.20¼	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.20¾ -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19 -	—
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26¾	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.24¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23½-	—
Diethylenetriamine dms. c.l. works.	lb.	42	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.42½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	40	—
Diethylethanolamine dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.67½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.68½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.65¾-	—
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 100 kilo lots	kilo.	135.00	-160.00
10 kilo lots	kilo.	140.00	-210.00
1 kilo lots	kilo.	150.00	-230.00
Digitalin, cryst. bots	gram.	10.00	-12.50
powd bots	oz	25.00	-30.00
Digitalis, leaves, bls	lb.	1.10 -	1.20
Digitoxin, USP, bots	gram.	8.00 -	9.60
Diglycol, laurate, dms	lb.	.37 -	—
Oleate, dms	lb.	.36 -	—
Stearate, dms	lb.	.36½-	—
Dihexyl sebacate dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51¾-	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.52¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.50 -	—
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate bulk, 99	kilos or more	gram.	.324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials	vial.		.334 —
5 gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials	vial.		1.766 —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane pure, dms	lb.	2.80	3.00
tech., dms	lb.	1.15	1.35
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	.16¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.17¾-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.15 -	—
Di-isobutylene dms., c.l., works	lb	.09¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10	—
tanks, works	lb.	.07½	—
Di-isooctyl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd	lb.	.41¾-	42
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42¾	43
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Miss	lb.	.49¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	48	—
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.12 -	.13¼
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns	lb.	5.50	5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.53 -	—
l.c.l. works	lb	55	—
tanks works	lb	51	—
Hydroquinone, dms	lb.	2.25 -	2.75
Phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28¾-	.31¾
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27 -	.30
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾-	.32¾

Dimethyl Sebacate—Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Spirit-Soluble

Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .79¾- —
tanks, works lb. .77 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. 15 —
t.c.l. works lb. 16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine 25-40% dms., c.l. works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
t.c.l. works basis 100% lb. .37½ .38¼
tanks works basis 100% lb .38 —
Dimethylaniliin dms. c.l. frt alld. lb. .26 - —
t.c.l. frt alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine dms. c.l., dlvd lb 1.43 - —
t.c.l. dlvd lb 1.45 - —
tanks dlvd lb 1.40 - —
Dinitroaniliin dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms lb. .20 - —
purified, dms lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld E lb .18 - —
t.c.l. frt alld E lb .19 - —
tanks frt alld E lb .17 - —
Dinitrophenol obls lb .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene oily, dms lb. .10 - —
refd. dms lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate dms. c.l., works lb .47 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41½- .44¼
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .42½- .45¼
tanks, frt. alld lb. .40 - .42½
Diopside, 16 mesh, bgs., works ton 17.00 - —
325 mesh same basis ton 20.00 - —
Diorthotolyiguanidin nms. ton lots, dlvd lb .52 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb .53 - —

Dioxan, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .26¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Dip oil (see tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
t.c.l. gal. .50 - —
t.c.l., whse gal. .68 - —
steam-dist. dms., c.l., works, south gal. .60 - —
t.c.l., works, South gal. .69 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .83 - —
Diphenyl, obls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .53 - .91
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., obls., c.l. works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tankcars, works lb. .25 - —
tech., tankcars, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾- .17
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .19¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —

Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton. 120.00 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, on 100% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .14½- —
Doggrass root, dom., cut bls lb. .26 - .28
imp., NF, cut, bls lb. .28 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica bls lb. .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, drops, cs lb. .45 - .47
mass, cs lb 90 - 1.00
reeds, cs lb. 1.60 - 1.65

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
Green FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns lb. 35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 3.65 3.75
No. 2, cns lb 4.65 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 7.55 7.85
No. 2, cns lb 4.00 4.10
No. 3, cns lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns lb 7.20 7.50
No. 32, cns lb 5.30 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns lb 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb 3.30 3.40
No. 5, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns lb. 13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 7, cns lb. 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb. 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns lb 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns lb 3.00 - —
No. 11, cns lb 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns lb 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb. 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 21, cns lb 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb. 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 8, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 13.90 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots works 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.50 - —
Yellow Ext. D&C No 1 cns lb. 10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
20 Orange AD lb. .64 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .78 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .64 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. .57 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .74 - —
151 Orange Y lb. .47 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .55 - —
176 Fast red A conc lb. .90 - —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc lb. 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .68 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .71 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Resorcin brown lb. .89 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .86 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125% lb. 1.09 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc, 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc lb. .86 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.34 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.65 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .63 - —
406 Blue 2B extra conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC lb. 1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb. .90 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B conc. lb. 1.18 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF extra conc., 150% lb. 2.25 - —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black E, double lb. .89 - —
593 Diamine green BXN conc. 150% lb. .97 - —
150% lb. 1.46 - —
598 Congo brown GG, conc. —
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc lb. .92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb. 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine conc lb. 1.46 - —
655 Auramine conc lb. 1.85 - —
657 Victoria green, sml. cryst lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green cryst lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Brilliant blue E lb. 1.73 - —
680 Methyl violet 5, conc lb. 1.10 - —
691 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.56 - —
720 Chrome azure blue BR conc. 200% lb. 3.75 - —
729 Victoria blue B conc lb. 2.79 - —
739 Green SN extra lb. 2.41 - —
740 Rhodamine B extra lb. 4.33 - —
814 Fast yellow NNL conc. 175% lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine T extra, conc., 125% lb. 2.90 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .68 - —
922 Methylene blue ZX lb. 1.55 - —
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste, lb. .76 - —
973 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarin red S, conc lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Anthraquinone blue B lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb. 2.00 - —
double paste lb. 4.00 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste lb. 2.56 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.57 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.75 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.68 - —
double paste lb. 3.35 - —
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste lb. 1.62 - —
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PGN, lb. 2.21 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN lb. 1.31 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L conc., 150% lb. 2.13 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. 1.06 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.42 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.31 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black, blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown, R, conc lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4 B, conc lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow, G lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc lb. 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Auramine O lb. 1.85 - —
Black, basic, blue lb. 1.21 - —
Jet lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.55 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. .86 - —
Chrysodine, R, extra lb. .60 - —
Y, extra lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 3.06 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb. 2.10 - —
Rhodamine E lb. 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.10 - —

Notable

PERFUME SPECIALTIES

by VERONA

ALDEHYDE NOTE E-371A . . . you can rely on it to impart the desired aldehydic top note to your fragrance . . . and prolong its stability.

AMBRIENE OPOPONAX E-392 . . . added at the rate of 5% to 10%, this fixative gives face powder, perfume or toilet water a back note both sweet and enduring.

YLANG YLANG SYNTHETIC 3582 . . . you'll find it an economical, high-quality replacement for the scarce and high-priced natural oil.

ROSE E-131 . . . possessing the true scent of the fresh-plucked flower, it provides the ideal base for rose-scented cream lotions and cosmetics.

STRAWBERRY E-202 . . . embody it in your lipsticks and creams for its fresh, enticing, authentic strawberry odor.

FOUGERE 3538 . . . for dusting and face powders . . . an appealing scent that persists through the life expectancy of your product.

AROMATICS DIVISION
VERONA CHEMICAL COMPANY
26 VERONA AVE.
NEWARK 4
NEW JERSEY
VERONA

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE IN THE UNITED STATES
FOR J. & E. SOZIO, GRASSE, FRANCE, NATURAL FLORALS AND RESINOIDES

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms. sellers' works.
Azo rubine R, extra, conc lb. 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 - —
Orange, Acid, Y, conc lb. .47 - —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO lb. 1.45 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc lb. .90 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc lb. .91 - —
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. .65 - .70
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.33 - 1.35
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid lb. No stocks.
tanners, bbls lb. .07½ - .08
Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .28 - .40
Elecampane root, bls lb. .21 - .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .35
powd, bbls, bxs lb. .40 - .45
select, bundles lb. .50 - .55
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 38.75 - —
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .98 - 1.00
anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs oz. .75 - —
Sulphate, cryst, tins, 100 ozs. oz. .72 - —
powd, tins, 100 ozs oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½ - —
tanks, works lb. .37 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams gram. .50 - .60
Epsom salt, tech, ogs, c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal, 100 lbs 3.10 - —
smaller lots, 100 lbs 3.35 - —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo. 150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined, futures lb. 7.25 - —
Eserine, bots. oz. 45.00 - 50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots. oz. 32.50 - 34.00
Sulphate, bots. oz. 34.50 - 35.50
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tanks, works lb. .32½ - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., frt. equald lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .37 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
½-lb. cns lb. .97 - —
¼-lb. cns lb. 1.05 - —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., divd lb. .06¾ - .09¼
l.c.l., divd lb. .07½ - .10
tanks, divd lb. .05 - .07½
Nitrous, conc, bots. 100 lb. lots lb 1.03 - 1.10
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
75 cc. hospitals bot 1.56 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾ - .21¼
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾ - .22¼
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - 20
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼ - .22
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼ - .23
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18½ - .20¼
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼ - .22¼
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼ - .23¼
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18½ - .20¼
NF, dms, frt. alld lb. .24 - .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½ - .15¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
95-98%, c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¾ - .16
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., divd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., divd lb. .56½ - —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49¾ - —
less than truckload, divd lb. .58¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .48¾ - —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .68 - .73
Bromide, tech., 98% dms lb. .43 - .47
Butyrate, bots. gal 6.10 - 6.60
cns., dms., works lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .18 - .20
cyls., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .22
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
USP, bbls., cyls lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Formate, dms lb. .64 - .73
Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, bots., works lb. 3.80 - 4.13
cbys., works lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms., works lb. .44¼ - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50½ - .60
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous)
Oenanthate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms, works, lb. .53 - —
Ethylaiphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylaiphanaphthylamine).
Ethylaniiin dms, frt alld lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
tanks lb. .13 - —
Ethylbutyl ketone dms., c.l., works, lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks lb. .32 - —
Ethylcellulose, fib, dms, 5,000-lb. lots, work lb. .73 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .75 - .83
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .12¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld., E. of Rockies, lb. .10 - —
Prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, frt. dlvd lb. .19¼ - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethene)
Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —

Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .55 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½ - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, dms lb. .41 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride USP bots. oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethylorthotoluidin.)
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25 lbs lb. 7.30 - —
smaller lots lb. 7.35 - 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.60 - 3.25
Eucalyptus leaves, bls lb. .10 - .11
Eugenol, pure, USP, cns lb. 3.45 - 4.15
Euphorbia, herb, bls lb. .12 - .14

F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton. 20.00 - 22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works, ton. 11.75 - 12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton. 20.00 - 22.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 18.00 - 20.00
Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs. lb. .18 - .18½
light, bgs. lb. .12½ - .13
French, bgs lb. .14½ Nom.
Indian, bgs. lb. .22 Nom.
Syrian, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Moroccan, bgs lb. .07 - .07½
Tunisian, bgs lb. .06½ - .07
Syrian, bgs lb. .07 - .07½
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron-glycerophosphate)
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric)
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .83 - .95
Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .15 - —
water-white, cs., works lb. .20 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal. 33.50 - —
Oregon, bbls gal. 2.25 - —
Fishberries, bgs lb. .17 - .21
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area ton. 135.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein bulk, Balto area ton. 130.00 - —

Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 48.50 - 50.00
ceramic grade, 95-98% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 47.00 - 48.00
85% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine ton. 41.50 - —
metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l., ton. 38.00 - —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 38.00 - 40.00
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ton. 39.00 - —
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton. 40.00 - —
70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton. 41.00 - 43.00
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ton. 37.00 - —
Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms, c.l., E. works lb. .0625 - .0675
l.c.l., E. works lb. .0675 - .0725
tanks, E. works lb. .0420 - .045
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395 - .0425
Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna. and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Fringetree bark, bls lb .55 - .60
Fuller's earth, dom. powd., bgs, c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton. 38.50 - —
Illinois mines ton. 37.20 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton 2.00 - 4.00
imported, bgs, c.l ton. 30.00 - 40.00

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Use more diluent at no loss of quality

Every pound of ketones you use s-t-r-e-t-c-h-e-s your ability to formulate high-quality lacquers.

Ketone solvents permit the use of greater quantities of low-cost diluents without lowering quality.

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Furfural—Gum, Yacca

Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10½	—
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28¾	.29¼
l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.29¾	.30¾
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27	.28
Fustic extract cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.47½	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.45½	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.43½	—
liquid No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.22½	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.21½	—
No 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.19	—
solid No. 1, bxs., l.c.l	lb.	.45	—

G

G salt, bbls, frt alld	lb.	73	—
Galangal root, bls	lb.	.20	.30
Gammapicoline 95% dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.00	1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas 80 octane tanks	gal.	.1075	—
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks	gal.	.1265	.136
Group 3, 82 octane tanks	gal.	.10375	.107
Gulf coast, 82 octane tanks	gal.	.105	.11
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor 86 octane tanks	gal.	.1275	.13
natural 25-70 octane group 3, tanks	gal.	.06875	—
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs	lb.	1.25	—
Geisemium root, bls	lb.	.24	.25
Gentian root, bls	lb.	.18	.22
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.22	.26
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.23	.27
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms	lb.	3.00	3.30
standard, cns., dms	lb.	1.80	3.05
Geranyl acetate, cns	lb.	3.00	3.30
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root bots	lb.	7.00	9.50
root, African, bls	lb.	.33	.34
Cochin, unbleached, bgs	lb.	.46	.46½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.62	.63
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.60	.61
Rhattoon, bgs	lb.	.59	.60
Nigerian, split, bgs	lb.	.31	.32
Ginseng root cs	lb.	13.00	16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulphate).			
cryst., bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld.	ton.	45.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	50.00	—
Glue, bone calcium type 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest	lb.	.23	—
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.26	—
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.27	—
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.28	—
over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	—
Bone glue, l.c.l. 1c per lb higher than c.l.			
ground, 50-55 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26½	—
Glue, hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	.30
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27	.32
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	.33
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29	.35
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	.36
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	.37
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	.38
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33	.39
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	.39
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	.40
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	.41
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	.42½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38	.44
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.39	.45
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c higher than c.l. bbls ½c more than bgs			
Glycerin crude, saponification 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.41½	—
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.38	.38½
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.54	.54¼
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.54½	.54¾
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.53½	.53¾
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.54¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.54¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.53¾	—
refined, BP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.56	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.55	—
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.54¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.54¼	—
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.54½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.54⅞	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.53⅝	—
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)			
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.19	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots	oz.	23.50	-24.00
acid-yellow, bots	oz.	21.00	-21.50
Gold of pleasure seed bgs., futures	lb.	.13	.13⅛
Goldenseal root, bls	lb.	3.75	4.25
powd., bxs	lb.	4.25	4.75
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots	oz.	13.00	-14.00
USP IX bots	oz.	14.50	-15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs	lb.	.33	.34
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.05	.09
crystalline, 88-90% powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.17	.17⅛
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb.		.21	—
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb.		.25	.27
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib., dms., ex whse	lb.	.25	—
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.25	—
Grease, brown, loose, f.o.b. works	lb.	.06¾	—
house	lb.	.07¾	—
white, choice	lb.	.09¾	—
yellow	lb.	.07¾	—
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works	lb.	4.50	—
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works	lb.	5.75	—
Chrome, CP, dark, light medium, blue content up to 5% bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.38	—
6-10% bbls., same basis	lb.	.39	—
11-15%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40	—
16-20%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40½	—
21-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.41¼	—
26-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.41¾	—
31-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.42¾	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.44½	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.46	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.47¾	—
50% and over, bbls. same basis	lb.	.48¾	—
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.17	.17¼
Chrome green prices are ½c higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c higher dlvd Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.95	1.20
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.37½	.44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)			
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works	lb.	4.50	5.50
Marine toner, thioflavin malachite, molybdated, PMA, bbls., works	lb.	4.25	—
tungstated, PTMA, kgs	lb.	5.00	—
Paris (see P).			
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works	lb.	4.40	—
resinated	lb.	4.00	—
water dispersable	lb.	1.71	—
Pigment B kegs	lb.	1.35	—
Grindelia robusta herb, bls	lb.	.23	.25
Guaiac resin, NF, cs	lb.	.55	.60
ordinary, cs	lb.	.49	.51
Guaiacol, cryst. tins	lb	1.90	—
Liquid, NF, bots, cbys	lb	2.15	2.20
Guaiacol carbonate, dms	lb.	3.15	3.20
Guarana, powd. cs	lb	1.50	1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca)			
Aloe (see A.).			
Ammoniac tears, cs	lb.	.35	.45
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs	lb.	.16½	.17
powdered, USP, bbls	lb.	.21	.22
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs	lb.	.42	.48
Camphor (see C).			
Cellulose, bgs 25,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld	lb.	.60	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.62	—
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.25	.27
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.20	.22
No. 3 bgs	lb.	.17½	.19¼
Manila, loba B, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
C, bgs	lb.	.32	.33
CBB, bgs	lb.	.27	.28
CNE, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
Dats, bgs	lb.	.27	.28
DK, bgs	lb.	.22	.24
dust, bgs	lb.	.12½	.13¼
soft, MA, bgs	lb.	.25	.26
WS, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.27	.28
nubs, bgs	lb.	.32	.33
seeds, bgs	lb.	.20	.21
sorts, bgs	lb.	.24	.25
Pontianak, chips, bgs	lb.	.26	.27
nubs, bgs	lb.	.40	.41
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs	lb.	.23	.25
dust, bgs	lb.	.08	.10
E, bgs	lb.	.14	.15
East India, bales, bold, bgs	lb.	.13½	.14⅛
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.08	.10
black, bold, bgs	lb.	.13½	.14⅛
unscraped, bgs	lb.	.11	.12
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.10	.11
pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.14	.16
nubs, bgs	lb.	.23	.26
Singapore, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.34	.36
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.23	.25
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.09½	.11
dust, bgs	lb.	.09½	.11
seeds, bgs	lb.	12½	13⅛
Elemi, cns	lb.	.24	.26
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va	lb.	.17½	—
wood-rosin type, dms, c.l. dlvd, Ill., Ind., etc.	lb.	.17½	—
Euphorbium, cs	lb.	.20	.25
Galbanum, cs	lb.	.75	.80
Gamboge, pipe, cs	lb.	.70	1.00
powd., bbls	lb.	.90	1.15
Ghatti, No 2, bgs	lb	.35	.37
No 3 bgs	lb	.31	.33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin)			
Karaya, powd., No. 1, bbls	lb.	.55	.56
No. 2, bbls	lb.	.43	.49
No. 3, bbls	lb.	.44	.45
Kauri, bgs	lb.	.31½	.32¾
Kino, cs	lb.	1.15	2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs	lb.	.39	.40
Mastic, cs	lb.	1.55	2.10
Myrrh, cs	lb.	.30	.35
Olibanum, siftings, cs	lb.	.16	.18
tears, cs	lb.	.20	.30
Opium (see O).			
Red (see Gum, yacca).			
Rosin (see R).			
Sandarac, cases	lb.	No stocks.	
Scammony, cs	lb.	1.50	1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).			
Talha, bgs	lb	10	11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs	lb.	3.80	4.10
No. 2, cs	lb	3.50	4.00
No. 3, cs	lb.	2.75	3.50
powdered, USP, bbls	lb.	1.25	1.33
Yacca, bgs	lb.	.06	—

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LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

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TRIBUNE TOWER CHICAGO ILLINOIS

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With no little pride in our organization, and with deep appreciation of the confidence of our friends and customers who have helped make it possible, we announce the creation of

STRONG COBB OF CANADA, LTD.

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*T. M. Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

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Gypsum—Lavender Flowers

Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., medicine Lodge, Kan.	ton.	19.00	—
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore frt. equald.	ton.	16.30	—
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	17.30	—
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald	ton.	16.00	—
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	8.00	—
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald	ton.	8.00	—
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	—
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	—
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald	ton.	8.00	—
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	8.00	—
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	—
Roton, Texas, frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	—
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	—
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald	ton.	8.00	—
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore	ton.	14.40	—
Harlem River, N. Y	ton.	14.40	—
English, paper bgs., ex dock.	ton.	48.00	—
ex warehouse	ton.	53.00	-56.00
small quantities	lb.	.04	—

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs	lb.	.32	- .35
Heliotropine, cryst., cns.	lb.	3.40	- 3.65
Helonias root, bls.	lb.	1.75	- 1.80
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls.	lb.	.75	- .95
imp., black, whole bls.	lb.	.25	- .30
ground, bxs	lb.	.30	- .35
powder, bxs	lb.	.32	- .37
white, whole, bls	lb.	.25	- .30
powder bxs	lb.	.35	- .45
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., i.c.l	lb.	.47	—
No 2, bbls. i.c.l	lb.	.43	—
No 3, bbls. i.c.l.	lb.	.41	—
No 4, bbls. i.c.l.	lb.	.39	—
No. 5, bbls., i.c.l.	lb.	.37	—
paste No 1 bbls. i.c.l.	lb.	.20½	—
Henbane leaves, bls	lb.	.28	- .35
Henna leaves, bls	lb.	.23	- .25
powd., bbls, bgs	lb.	.22	- .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal.	.18	—
group 3, tanks	gal.	.1375	-.1405
Hesperidine methylchalcone, bots., works	lb.	50.00	—
Hexachlorophene, dms	lb.	2.60	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l. Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.24	—
i.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26	—
bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.24½	—
i.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26½	—
USP, dms, 500 lbs or more, same basis	lb.	.40½	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.41½	—
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).			
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal.	.18	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.145	- .148
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½	—
i.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb	.31	—
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms.	lb.	2.25	—
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.75	—
Hexylenegiycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¾	- —
i.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
Hexylmethacryiate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works.	lb.	.71	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50 lbs. up, frt. alld	lb.	17.00	—
works	lb.	16.00	-17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb	18.00	—
works	lb.	18.00	-20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots.,	kilo.	450.00	—
Histidine hydrochloride-laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50 kilo. lots, works	kilo.	100.00	-120.00
1-5 kilos, works	kilo.	110.00	-130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots	oz.	13.75	-13.85
Hydrochloride, bots	oz.	20.00	-22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots	oz.	13.00	-16.25
Hoof meal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago, unit-ton.		7.25	—
Hops, NF, bls.	lb.	.30	- .35
Horehound herb, bls.	lb.	.15	- .18
Hydrangea root, bls.	lb.	.22	- .25
Hydrastine, bots.	oz.	31.00	-32.50
Hydrochloride, NF, bots	oz.	29.50	-36.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	35.00	-37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots.	bot.	1.95	—
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrofuramide, dms, fib. cans, works	lb.	.30	- .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works	lb.	.55	- .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.03¾	- .05
35%, cbys., same basis	lb.	.23½	- .26½
dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	—
i.c.l. same basis	lb.	.22	- .26½
tanks	lb.	.20¾	—

Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast, 2c. per lb. higher.

Hydroquinone, photographic grade, bbls., dms.	lb.	.90	—
tech., dms., frt. equald.	lb.	.76	- .81
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	8.30	- 9.10
Hyoscin salts (see Scopolamine).			
Hyoscyamine, bots.	oz.	15.75	-16.00
Hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	16.50	-18.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	13.50	-15.00
Hypernic extract cryst., No. 2, bbls., i.c.l.	lb.	.52	—
liquid, No. 1, bbls., i.c.l.	lb.	.35	—
No. 2, bbls., i.c.l.	lb.	.27	—
Hyssop herb, bgs.	lb.	.35	- .44
Leaves, bgs.	lb.	.50	- .58

I

Iceland moss, bgs.	lb.	.30	- .35
Ichthammol, NF dms.	lb.	.60	- .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo, nat., chests	lb.	3.14	- 3.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls.	lb.	.28	- 28½
Indol, CP, bots	lb.	17.50	-21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd	lb	4.90	—
tins, dlvd	lb	5.00	—
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs.	lb.	1.70	- 1.90
resubl., USP bots., jars	lb	2.55	- 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF dms.	lb.	6.50	—
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs.	lb.	4.70	- 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cans.	lb.	8.15	-12.00
Beta, cans.	lb.	8.60	-17.50
Methyl, dms., cns.	lb.	7.00	-10.50
Ipecac root, bgs.	lb.	6.75	Nom.
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	7.00	Nom.
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls.	lb.	.24	- .30
Iron acetate liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
i.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—
solut., USP IX, chys.	lb.	.16	—
djns	lb	17	—
Cacodylate, NFA, bots.	lb.	13.50	-14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms. c.l. works 100 lbs.		6.25	—
i.c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.50	—
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs.		5.25	- 6.25
i.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs.		5.75	8.25
USP, dms., works	lb.	.07½	- .09
solut. 42 Be 100% basis tanks, works 100 lbs.		3.45	—
Citrate gran dms	lb.	.77	- .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous Gluconate, NF).			
Glycerophosphate, N.F. powd	lb.	4.45	4.55
Hypophosphite NF dms	lb	2.80	—
Iodide, bgs.	lb.	3.66	- 3.73
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe, dms. frt. alld	lb.	.24¼	—
Oxalate gran. dms	lb.	.83	- .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs	lb.	.64	- .65
Pyrophosphate soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms	lb.	.78	- .91
Reduced, NF, kgs.	lb.	.90	- .95
Resinate 7.4% Fe dms. frt. alld	lb.	.26½	—
Stearate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.41	—
ton lots	lb.	.42	—
less ton lots.	lb.	.43	—
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l. works	ton.	30.00	—
i.c.l., works	ton.	31.00	—
ferrous tech (see Copperas)			
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb.	.09½	- .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).			
Iron-ammonium citrate green, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.55	- .58
brown, USP gran., dms	lb	.55	- .58
Oxalate dms	lb	25½	- .28½
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran. dms	lb.	.30½	- .33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran. dms	lb	25½	28½
Isoborneol, cns.	lb.	1.25	- 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns.	lb.	.73	- .97
Propionate, dms.	lb.	1.15	- 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, cns.	lb.	.75	- .97
Methacrylate dms., works	lb	.60	—
Isobutyraldehyde dms., works	lb	59	63
Isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	4.50	- 4.75
Isopentane, dms., works	lb.	.43	- .53
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	—
i.c.l. works	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¼	- .14¾
i.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	- .15½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	- .13
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl)			
Benzene (see Cumene)			
Ether (see Ether, Isopropyl)			
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).			
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb.	.60	- 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.	lb	15	20
Jalap root, NF, bls	lb	43	45
powd., bbls, bxs.	lb	48	50
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.10	- .18
Tar, NF, dms.	lb.	.42	- .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns.	lb	.80	- .90
Kaolin (see China clay)			
Kava kava root, bls	lb	28	.30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w. tanks,	gal.	.09375	—
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.126	- .13
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.09	- .0925
N. Y. Harbor, 44-43 s.g. w.w., tanks	gal.	.101	- —
Okla. Tex. 41-43 s.g. w.w. tanks	gal.	.0925	- .09625
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.11	- —
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.08	- .09
Kyanite, imp., 50% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk, whse	ton.	95.00	-100.00
calcined, grain 10-mesh, whse	ton.	95.00	-105.00

L

Lady's slipper root, bls.	lb.	1.45	- 1.55
Lanolin, USP dms., works	lb.	.34	- .38
Anhydrous, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.38	- .40
USP, dms., works	lb.	.35	.39
Lard, cash, tres., Chicago	lb.	.1810	Nom.
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb	20	25
Laurel berries, bgs	lb.	.25	.26
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls.	lb.	.10	- .10½
Portuguese, bls., ship't	lb.	.09¾	- .10
Turkish, bls., futures	lb.	.12½	- .13
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	75	—
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works	lb	1.00	—
Lavender flowers, medium bls	lb	55	60
ordinary, bls.	lb.	.16	.20
select, bls	lb	60	65

SPECIFY

V-C CHEMICALS

PHOSPHORIC ACIDS

PHOSPHORUS

DISODIUM PHOSPHATE

TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE

TETRASODIUM PYROPHOSPHATE

SODIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE

SODIUM METASILICATE

LIQUID SODIUM SILICATES

NICOTINE

TETRAETHYL PYROPHOSPHATE

OTHER NEW ORGANIC PHOSPHATE CHEMICALS—on a pilot plant basis—will be announced from time to time

VC CHEMICALS

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Chemicals Division: 401 East Main St., Richmond 8, Virginia

Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .22 - —
gran. bbls. lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls. lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., dms. lb. .32 - —
gran. powd., dms. lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld on 96 lbs. or over lb. .28¾ -
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29¾ -
1-lb bgs., c.l. lb. .42 - —
t.c.l. lb. .43 - —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt alld lb. .17¾ -
t.c.l., works lb. .18¾ -
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride dms lb .39 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, precip., 26.15%, dms lb. .34½ -
Metal pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .17 - —
St. Louis lb. .1680 -
Metallic, paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .34½ -
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .35 - —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .35½ -
200 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - —
Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J 4½c. per pound higher.
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .17¾ -
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .24¼ -
37% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .31¾ -
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .22 - —
t.c.l. lb. .22¼ -
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. 24 - —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .31¾ -
60% PbO dms., works lb. .30¼ -
Peroxide powd., tech., bbls lb. .41 - .43
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .42½ -
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld, lb. .19¾ - .20½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - .21½
97%, PB_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20¾
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .21¾
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20¼ .21
t.c.l., same basis. lb. .21¼ .22
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd. lb. .28½ -
Salicylate normal, dms. works lb. .47¾ -
Silicate, bgs. t.c.l. ship't pt., frt. alld lb. .1805 .1875
Stearate, dibasic, dms., c.l. lb. .54 - —
ton lots lb. .55 - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .43 - —
ton lots lb. .44 - —
less ton lots lb. .45 - —
Sulphate, see Lead, blue; Lead, white; basic sulphate)
tribasic, dms., works lb. .27½ -
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15½ -
24% Pb, dms lb. .21 - —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .18½ -
t.c.l. same basis lb. .19½ -
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .16¼ - .21¼
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .22¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17¾ -
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾ -
Lecithin, edible, tech. bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works, lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .20 - .22
Leucine dextro-laevo dms., works, lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .20¾ - .27
powd., bbls lb. .31 - .35
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbl lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ - .06½
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton 14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton 18.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton 11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton 11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton 11.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton 11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton 12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton 10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton 10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton 10.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton 10.00 - —
Longview, Ark. ton 10.25 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton 11.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton. 9.50 - —
Mosher, Mo ton 10.25 - —
Redick, Florida ton 13.50 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 7.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 11.50 - —
York, Pa ton 11.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass. ton 15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton 14.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton 14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton 14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton 14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill ton 12.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ton 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 14.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton 12.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton 13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton 13.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton 14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton 12.00 - —
Longview, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton 13.50 - —
Manistique, Mich ton 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton 12.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton 13.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton 12.50 - —
Petoskey, Mich ton 10.00 - —
Redick, Fla ton 16.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 14.50 - —
York, Pa. ton 14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton 17.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton 17.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton 15.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton 11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va ton 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton 13.50 - —
Kingston, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton 16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton 16.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton 16.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton 12.50 - —
Redick, Florida ton 16.00 - —
Rockland, Me ton 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 16.50 - —
York, Pa. ton 15.50 - —

Lime salts (see Calcium).

Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms. lb. 6.25 - 6.60
ex lignaloe wood, dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 55-92%, dms. lb. 6.15 - 6.45
96-98%, dms lb. 7.35 - 8.00
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works lb. 2.70 - —
dms., works lb. 2.60 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb. .34 - .38
without leaves, bls lb. .40 - .48
Linseed meal expeller, 34% bulk, Midwest mills ton. 66.00 - —
extracted, 36%, same basis ton. 63.50 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .18¾ - .19½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾ - .20½
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.67 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Carbonate NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Hydride, dms., works lb. 10.25 -14.00
Hydroxide monohydrate, dms. lb. .80 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼ - .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½ - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .75 - .80
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .50 - .51
Leaves, NF lb. .83 - .90
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 34.00 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l lb. .18½ - —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls lb. .60 - .65
Lupulin, tins lb 1.95 2.00
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots kilo 145.00 149.00

M

Mace, Amboina, bls lb No prices.
Banda, No. 1, bls lb 1.85 Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 1.15 - 1.16
West Indian, cs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
broken, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Madder, Dutch, bgs lb. No stocks.
Magnesia, calcined, tech., cns., works lb. .32 .34¾
synth. rubber grade, cns., works lb. .31 —
USP, light cns lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs. c.l. works, frt equald ton 72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l. standard grain, Chewaish Wash ton 36.30 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 .30
Bromide, jars lb. .90 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½ - —
t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .10½ - —
bbls., c.l., frt equald lb. .10¾ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼ - —
Magnesium carbonate, tech., kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
t.c.l. frt. alld lb .13 —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼ - —
t.c.l. frt alld lb .12¼ —
bbls., c.l. frt. equald lb .11¼ - —
t.c.l. frt alld lb .12¾ —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 —
t.c.l. frt alld lb .14 —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N J except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa, frt equald. with N Y C on all other destinations
Chloride, anhyd., lump, 95-98%, dms., 40 tons, works, frt. equald lb. .11¾ - —
15 tons, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .14½ - —
powd., dms., works lb. .12¾ - .15
bbls., c.l., works ton. 45.00 —
hydrous, flake, t.c.l., works ton. 49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms. cns lb 1.88 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb 5.10 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb 46 47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs. works lb. .24½ - —
sticks, cs., works, frt alld, on carlots lb 42 44
Oleate, fused, bbls lb 31 —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms, works lb 1.00 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb 75 —
Silicate (see Talc)
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 .14
Sulphate (see Epsom salt)

Add up the advantages "lead" brings to a paint film...

1. "Lead" stabilizes a paint film — retards its decomposition
2. "Lead" plasticizes a film — increases flexibility
3. "Lead" increases weather-resistance — helps adhesion
4. "Lead" increases elastic strength — adds toughness and distensibility

...then see why Dutch Boy*

Basic Silicate White Lead "45X"

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

is the most efficient form of "lead" for you to use

Here's your *first* important benefit from using "Dutch Boy" Basic Silicate White Lead "45X" in your house paints...

...It makes *available* a proportionately larger amount of "lead." This is because the reactive portion of each pigment particle is concentrated at the surface. The "lead" is on the outside, where it can be put to work!

Your *second* major gain...

...You use fewer pounds of pigment because of the higher bulking value of this unique, new white lead.

Many leading paint makers now include "Dutch Boy" Basic Silicate White Lead "45X" in their formulations. Do this yourself...and save money on every gallon of house paint, without any sacrifice in quality.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York 6; Atlanta; Buffalo 3; Chicago 8; Cincinnati 3; Cleveland 13; Dallas 2; Philadelphia 25; Pittsburgh 12; St. Louis 1; San Francisco 10; Boston 6 (National Lead Co. of Mass.).

Magnesium Stearate—Milk Powder

Magnesium stearate, ctns., c.l.. lb. .42 - —
ton lots lb. .43 - —
less ton lots ½c. .44 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - .45
1,000-lb lots lb. .45 - .47
100-lb. lots lb. .48 - .50
bulky and super grades, 7c. per lb. higher.
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., divd., lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. divd. lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher
Malva flowers, black, bls lb. .90 - 1.10
Blue, bls lb. .80 - 1.10
Leaves, bls lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Manganese acetate, bbls lb. .33¼- —
Arsenate bgs lb .12 - 12½
Manganese borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 - .25½
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works ton. 78.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 84.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., works lb. .34 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 5.2% Mn., bbls. lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., divd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25½- —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½- —

Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms. lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .42 - —
ton lots lb. .43 - —
less tons lb. .44 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., divd. S. E. ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., divd., S.E. ton. 77.00 - —
feed grade, 80% bgs., divd., S E lb 05¼- .07
75%, bgs. c.l., divd. S.E. ton. 81.00 - —
l.c.l., divd. S. E. ton. 88.00 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .22¼- —
Mangrove bark S. Africa 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 82.50 - —
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 58.00 -58.00
Manna, flake, large, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs. lb. .90 - 1.00
Mannito, com'l. dms. works lb 40 - 43
reagent 50-lb dms. works lb 85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, new crop, bls lb. .34 - .34½
Chilean, bls. lb. .24 - .25
French, bls. lb. .32 - .33
Peruvian, bls lb. .26 - .27
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .33
Melamine, bgs. ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 lbs. or more, works lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, bots lb. 10.15 -10.60
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb. 8.10 - 8.60
Menthyl salicylate tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - —

Mercaptobenzothiazyldisulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel)
Cyanide, NF, VIII powd., fib. dms lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide)
USP, fib. dms lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd lb. .13¼- .14¼
l.c.l., divd lb. .14 - .15
tanks, divd lb. .11½- .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - —
Metachloraniline, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Metanitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.
synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .49 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .32 - —

Methanol, synthetic, zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., ex whse gal. .54 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% solut., dealers, dms., cs., works lb. .65 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd. zone 1 lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, E. gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E. gal. .73 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .54 - —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol)
Anthranilate, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.50 - 2.53
extra, cns. lb. 2.80 - 4.00
Benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs. cyls. divd. lb. .39 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., divd lb. .49 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Iodide, bots., works lb. 3.60 - 3.95
cbys., works lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works lb. .36½- —
less than truckload works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .50 - —
cns, 50 lbs. lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. gm. 2.60 - 3.00
Methylal, refined 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .12 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .17¼- —
tanks, divd lb. .14½- —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. .85 - .97
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .73 - .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, kgs. same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., E. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., divd. E. lb. .14 - —
tanks, divd. E. lb. .11½- .11¾
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
l.c.l., divd lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, divd lb. .11 - .12
Methylheptin carbonate, bots lb. 35.00 -45.00
Methylionone, A, cns lb 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb 7.50 - 8.55
prime, cns lb 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., divd lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .15½- —
tanks, divd lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cans. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., divd lb. 1.60 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., divd lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03¾- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt alld., E lb. .06¼- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse or frt allid. E lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allid. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse or frt allid. E lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allid. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt allid E lb. .07¼- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allid. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt allid. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allid. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt allid. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W of Miss. R., ½c higher, W of Rockies 1c. higher
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .14½- .16¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .1660- .1775
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .36 - .42¼

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NEW YORK—Garrigues, Stewart & Davies, Inc.
PHILADELPHIA—Baker Industrial Oils
PORTLAND—Western Chemicals, Inc.

Milk sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots	lb.	.24	—
2,000-lb lots	lb.	.24¾	—
200-1,800-lb. lots	lb.	.25¼	—
Edible milk sugar in fib., dms., l.c. higher.			
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.29	—
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.29¾	—
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.30¼	—
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).			
Molasses, blackstrap, for stock feeds, tanks	gal.	.36	.37
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).			
Molybdenum metal 80% Mo., powd., kgs	lb.	3.00	Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content	lb.	1.35	—
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content	lb.	1.13	1.14
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld., or divd. E.	lb.	.10½	.11½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11½	.12½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	.10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c. higher.			
Monoethanolamine dms. c.s., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.29¾	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.30¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.28	—
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works	lb.	.88	—
Monoethylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., basis 100%	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.30¼	—
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls.	lb.	.80	—
Monoisopropylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.28¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.26½	—
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%,	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½	.36
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31	—
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).			
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).			
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).			
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.51	—
tanks, works	lb.	.49	—
Morphine, cns	oz.	12.40	-12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns	oz.	9.95	-10.00
Hydrobromide, cns.	oz.	9.90	- 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns	oz.	9.90	- 9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns	oz.	9.90	-10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.61½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.62	—
tanks, works	lb.	.60	—
Mullein flowers, cs	lb.	1.15	- 1.20
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.21	- .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots.	oz.	40.00	-55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms.	lb.	5.60	—
25 lbs., cns	lb.	5.70	—
5 lbs., cns	lb.	5.85	—
ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms.	lb.	5.35	—
25 lbs., cns	lb.	5.45	—
5 lbs., cns	lb.	5.60	—
xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms	lb.	1.65	- 1.75
25 lbs., cns	lb.	1.75	- 1.78
5 lbs., cns	lb.	1.85	- 1.90
Musk root, bls	lb.	No prices.	
Mustard seed Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source	lb.	.12	—
Danish, bgs., futures	lb.	.14	- .14½
English, yellow, bgs	lb.	.17½	- .18
German, yellow, bgs	lb.	.17	- .17½
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment	lb.	.09½	—
oriental, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment	lb.	.08	—
yellow, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment	lb.	.12	—
Myrobalans, J1 assorted, bgs., ex dock	ton.	58.00	—
crushed, bgs., ex dock	ton.	77.00	—
J2, bgs, ex dock	ton.	45.00	Nom.

N

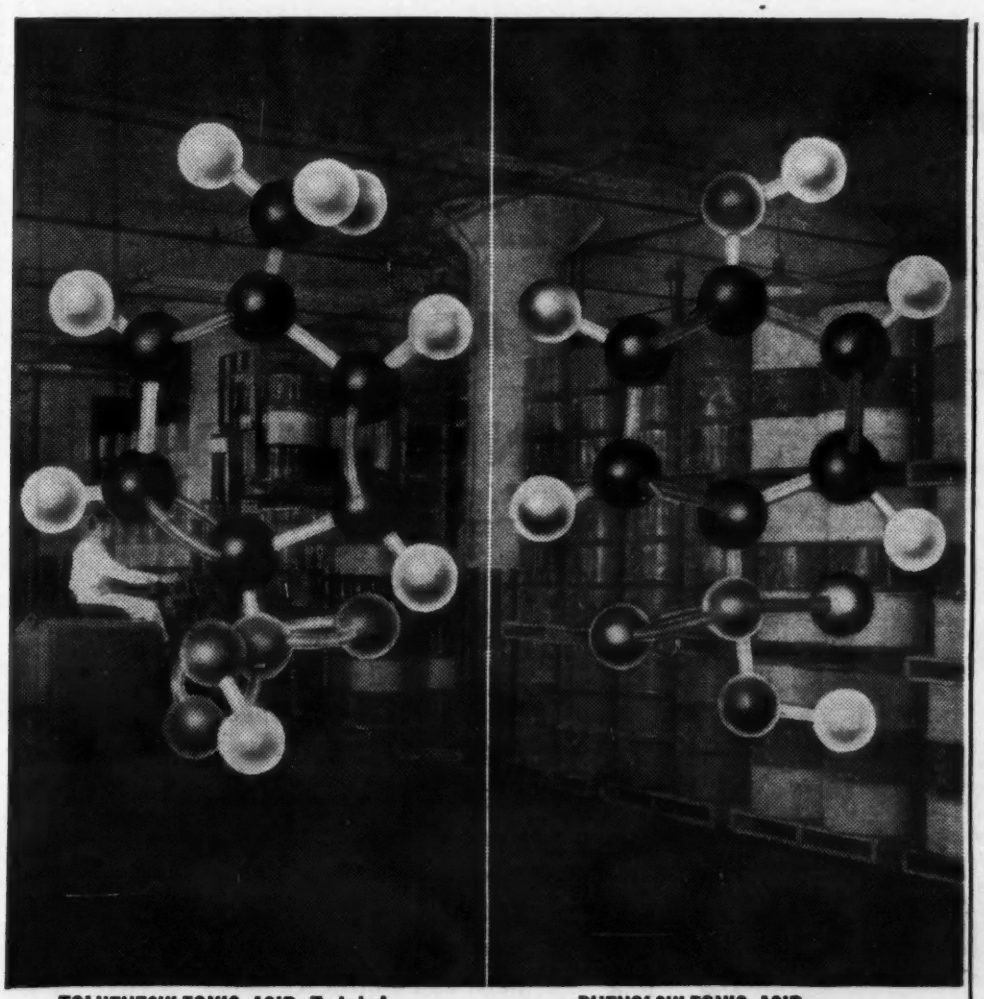
Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).			
Solvent (see S).			
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.0625	—
78°, dms., c.l. same basis	lb.	.0765	.0790
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0790	.0815
tanks, same basis	lb.	.0675	.0700
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11¾	—
bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¾	—
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.14½	—
cs. 50 lbs., c.l. same basis	lb.	.14¾	—
1-lb. pkgs., c.l. same basis	lb.	.17	—
imported, crude, 78°, large lots.	lb.	.11	- .13
Natural gas, sweet, as chemical raw material, Texas well-head average prices, July, 1950:—			
District 1, San Antonio	M c.f.	.04468	—
2. Refugio	M c.f.	.04128	—
3. Houston	M c.f.	.04769	—
4. Corpus Christi	M c.f.	.03729	—
5. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant	M c.f.	.04969	—
6, Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant	M c.f.	.06743	—
7B. Abilene	M c.f.	.04696	—
7C. San Angelo	M c.f.	.04696	—
8. Midland	M c.f.	.04655	—
9. Wichita Falls	M c.f.	.04424	—
10. Pampa	M c.f.	.03913	—
Neocinchophen USP, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y	ton.	14.25	—
pottery 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y	ton.	18.25	—
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.			
Nerolin, cns	lb.	2.25	- 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).			
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nickel, acetate, bbls., divd	lb.	.59	- .60½
Carbonate, bbls., divd	lb.	.66¼	—
Chloride, bbls., divd	lb.	.34½	—
Cyanide, bots., dms	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.58½	- .59½
Metal, electro cathodies, cs., works	lb.	.56½	—
Nitrate, bbls. works	lb.	.33½	—
Oxide, black, bbls	lb.	.63¼	—
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., divd	lb.	.26¼	—
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.26¾	—
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	12.00	-12.30
Hydrochloride, dms. frt adjusted	kilo.	11.50	-11.80
Nicotine sulphate 40% 50-lb. dms., dealers frt alld over 90 lbs.	dm.	49 40	—
10-lb. tins, dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6	tin.	10.85	—
Nikethamide, chys	lb.	7.50	- 7.75
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11	- .11¼
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12	- .12½
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10	- .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34	- .36
10-25 cps., c.l	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	- .39
30-35 cps, 250-400, 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	- .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.45	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.46	- .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.44	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45	- .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable			
Nitroethane, dms., divd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.25	—
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N.	ton.	120.00	—
Nitrogenous process, tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't.	unit-ton.	4.90	—
Sewage sludge, bulk, works	unit-ton.	3.25 +	.40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., divd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.25	—
Nitropropane, 1, dms., divd., E. of Rockies	lb.	.23¼	—
2, dms., divd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.25	—
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
tanks, works	lb.	.33	—
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs	lb.	.38	—
Chinese, bgs	lb.	.33	—
Istrian, bgs	lb.	.31	—
Nutmeg, East Indian, cs	lb.	.52	- .53
splits, bgs	lb.	.51	- .52
West Indian, bgs	lb.	.40	- .41
Nux vomica, bls	lb.	.10	- .12
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.13	- .14

O

Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l.	gal.	.19	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.21	- .60
tanks	gal.	.15½	—
10°C., b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks.	gal.	.18	—
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.41½	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.39	—
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works.	lb.	.83	—
Oil, abies siberica, cns	lb.	3.90	- 4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde)			
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots	lb.	3.15	3.65
NF, bots	lb	3.00	3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns	lb.	.60	- .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).			
Amyris, dms	lb.	1.65	- 2.00
Angelica root, bots	lb.	120.00	-150.00
seed, bots	lb.	100 00	130 00
Anilin (see A).			
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms	lb.	1.70	- 2.60
Apricot kernel, USP, dms	lb.	.45	- .65
Avocado, cns., dms	lb.	1.00	- 1.10

Milk Sugar—Oil, Castor, No. 1, USP

Oil, babassu, crude, tanks	lb.	.17¾	—
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns	lb.	1.65	- 2.00
55-60%, cns.	lb.	1.80	- 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms	lb.	1.90	- 2.00
Bergamot, artif., cns	lb	3.35	- 5.75
natural, NF, Italian, cns	lb.	12.75	-14.50
Birchtar, crude, cns	lb.	1.35	—
rectified, NF, cns	lb.	3.70	—
Buis de rose, Brazil, dms	lb.	4.45	- 4.75
Mexican (see Oil linaloe wood)			
Bone, dms. works	gal.	.65	.70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns	lb.	2.10	- 2.35
tech., dms.	lb.	2.45	- 2.70
Calamus, cns.	lb.	20 00	-28 00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms	lb.	.26	- .42
white, dms.	lb.	.26	- .45
Cananga, native, cns	lb.	8.25	-12.15
rectified, cns	lb.	9.20	-14.15
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).			
Caraway, NF, cns	lb.	4.05	- 5.00
Cardamom, NF, bots	lb.	60.00	-80.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms	lb.	5.00	- 7.00
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3400	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3450	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3660	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3710	—
tanks	lb.	.3535	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3560	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3610	—
tanks	lb.	.3435	—
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.4350	—
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.30	—
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3175	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3225	—
tanks	lb.	.3075	—



TOLUENESULFONIC ACID, Technical PHENOLSULFONIC ACID.

Two available chemicals worth investigating

You can get immediate shipment, from Monsanto, of the quantities you need of toluenesulfonic acid, technical, or phenolsulfonic acid. Even if you are not using these intermediates at present, your research may be able to find use for them as substitutes for scarce materials or in new formulations. For prices, contact the nearest Monsanto Sales Office, or write MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

PHENOLSULFONIC ACID 65%

Molecular Weight: 174.17.

Formula: $HOC_6H_3SO_3H$.

Standard Form: Liquid or crystalline mass.

General Information—Properties: Light brown-to-black liquid or crystalline mass depending on temperature; assay 65% min.; contains small amounts of free sulfuric acid, phenols and sulfones.

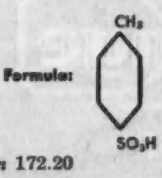
Uses: An intermediate in chemical manufacture.

Containers: 600-lb. steel drums.

Shipping Classification: Acid NOIBN Liquid.

TOLUENESULFONIC ACID, TECHNICAL

Formula:



Molecular Weight: 172.20

Standard Form: Liquid or semicrystalline solid.

Specifications: Viscous liquid or semicrystalline solid with a greenish-to-black color; toluenesulfonic acid 94.0% min.; H_2SO_4 1.0% max.; water 2.0% max.; toluene 0.2% max.

General Information—Properties: A mixture of approx. 80% para isomer and 20% ortho isomer.

Uses: In the manufacture of dyestuff intermediates and as a catalyst in certain organic reactions.

Containers: 100-lb. Mauser-type steel drums.

MONSANTO INTERMEDIATES NOW AVAILABLE

Ortho-Ethylnitrobenzene
Orthophenylphenol

FOR AVAILABILITY INFORMATION on the following Monsanto intermediates, check with the nearest Monsanto Sales Office

Benzyl Chloride
Benzoic Acid, Technical
Cyclohexylamine
Dicyclohexylamine
Dinitroaniline
Dinitrochlorobenzene
Meta-Chloroaniline
Meta-Nitrochlorobenzene
Ortho-Nitrochlorobenzene
Ortho-Anisidine
Ortho-Phenetidine
Salicylic Acid, Technical
Thiourea

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES

Akron 11, Ohio
920 Brown Street
Telephone, Hemlock 6191

Birmingham 3, Alabama
924 Brown-Marx Bldg.
Telephone, 7-0677

Boston 49, Massachusetts
Everett Station
Telephone, Everett 7-5010

Charlotte 2, North Carolina
1117 Johnston Bldg.
Telephone, 2-3454

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Telephone, Whitehall 4-6750

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Telephone, Main 4203

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425 St. Patrick Street
Ville LaSalle Box 6103
Telephone, Wellington 8421

URGENT! Please return tank cars, carboys and drums as quickly as possible. Containers are "tight." Your supplier can give you better service if you return containers immediately.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS—PLASTICS

Serving Industry . . . Which Serves Mankind

Oil, Castor, No. 1, USP, Refined—Oil, Wheat Germ

Oil, castor, No. 1, USP, refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .3325- —
l.c.l. lb. .3375- —
tanks lb. .3225- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .3150- —
l.c.l. lb. .3200- —
tanks lb. .3050- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l lb. .18 - .20
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .26 - .27
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .60 - .70
Celeryseed, bots lb. 16.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 280.00 -340.00
Chaulmoogra (see Oil, tung).
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots lb. 30.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots lb. 2.25 - 3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. 1.50 - 2.40
Java, true, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.60
Java type, cns lb. 1.25 - 2.25
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb. .15 - —
Pac. Coast lb. .14 - —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l lb. .21 - —
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., l.c.l lb. .23½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .15 Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.90 - 2.00
Copaiba, cns lb. 2.50 - 4.25
Coriander, USP, bots lb. 25.00 -32.50
Oil, corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .13 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05⅛ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .02 - Nom.
refined, dms. lb. .20¼- —
tanks lb. .18½- —
Costus, bots oz. 21.00 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast and Valley lb. .14½- —
tanks, Texas lb. .14⅜- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .02 - —
salad, dms. lb. .21 - —
tanks lb. .18¾- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, cns lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns. lb. 5.75 - 7.50
Cumin, bots. lb. 5.65 - 7.00
Cypress, bots. lb. No stocks.
Degras (see D).
Dilliseed, India, bots lb. 6.25 - 7.75
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
70-75%, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Fennel, USP, cns lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.85 - 3.40
Fishliver, crude for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .15 - .15⅛
10,000 to 20,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
Oil, fishliver, crude, for feeds, 25,000 to 35,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
40,000 to 55,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13¼- —
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
300,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
400,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
500,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
700,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .20 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

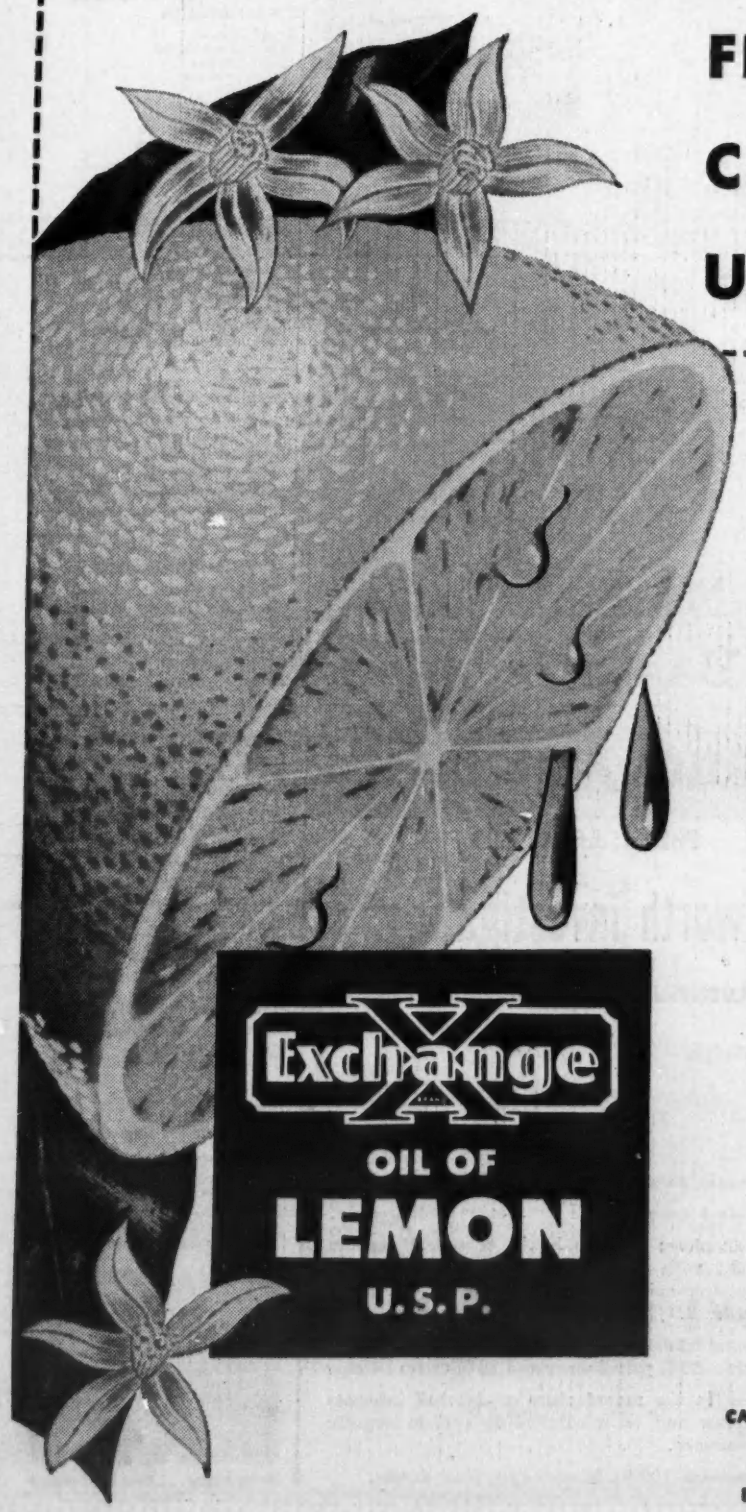
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 7.00 - 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb. 26.00 -32.50
Bourbon, cns lb. 26.00 -30.00
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots lb. 21.50 -23.50
Grapefruit, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.85
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .13½- .15
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .16 - .16½
prime, burning, dms lb. .16½- .18½
Guaiacwood, cns. lb. 1.65 - 2.10
Hemlock, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.15
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil grease).
Laurel, dms., cns lb. 3.90 - 4.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Oil, lavender flower, USP, French, 30-32%, ester, cns lb. 4.75 - 7.10
38-40%, ester, cans lb. 6.25 - 8.75
40-42%, ester, cns lb. 7.15 -10.00
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.75
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 4.85 - 5.00
Messina, cns lb. 4.00 - 8.20
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 3.65 - 4.25
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns. lb. 4.55 - 4.80
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. lb. 8.10 - 8.60
West Indian, cns lb. 8.25 - 9.25
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.25 - 8.75
terpeneless, bot lb. 45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3. lb. .1830- —
l.c.l. lb. .1890- .1940
tankcars lb. .1730- —
tankwagon lb. .1760- —
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Mandarin, Floridian, dms lb. 3.00 - 5.00
Italian, cns lb. 8.50 - 8.75
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. .11½- —
refined, alkali, dms lb. .1760- —
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1860- —
light-pressed, dms lb. .1640- —
tanks lb. .15 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, expressed, dms lb. .25 Nom.
synthetic, cns., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms lb. .37 - .38
20°, dms. lb. .36 - .37
30°, dms. lb. .34 - .35
Neroli, NF, French bots lb. 115.00 -195.00
Haitian, bots lb. 90.00 - —
Niaouli, cns lb. 1.95 - 3.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.25 - 5.75
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms. lb. .75 - 1.10
Oiticica, liquid, dms lb. .26 - .26½
tankcars lb. .24½- —
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .22 - .23
Olibanum, bots lb. 5.25 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 —
Olive, commercial, dms gal. No stocks.
edible, dms., duty paid gal. 2.50 - 2.70
foots, dms lb. .18 - .18¼
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .80 - 1.50
expressed USP Brazilian, cns., dms lb No stocks.
Calif., cns lb. 2.35 - 2.75
Florida, cns., dms lb. 2.35 - 2.75
Messina, cns lb. 4.00 - 5.85
West Indian, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.35
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 223.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms lb. .21 - —
Palmarosa, cns lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F., tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms lb. 13.00 -23.00
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast. lb. .16⅜- —
refined, dms. lb. .21½- —
tanks lb. .19½- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 7.25 - 8.25
redist., USP, dms lb. 7.60 - 8.75
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla, crude, dms lb No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns lb. 3.20 - 3.75
Pimento berry, NF, dms lb. 4.75 - 5.75
leaf, cns lb. 2.35 - 2.80
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .75½- —
l.c.l. gal. .76½- —
l.c.l., whse gal. .95½- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .127 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., divd. lb. 11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .24 Nom.
Red (see Acid, oleic)
Rice bran, clarif., dms lb. No stocks.
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz. 40.25 -50.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .85 - 1.10
USP, cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.30
Rue, bots lb. 2.75 - 3.10
Safflower, dms., l.c.l. lb. No stocks.
Sage, clary, bots lb. 21.00 -23.50
Dalmatian, cns lb. 13.00 -16.75
Spanish, cns lb. 1.00 - 3.75
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb. 11.75 -14.75
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .12 - —
refined, alkali, dms lb. .1760- —
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1860- —
light-pressed, dms lb. .1640- —
tanks lb. .1500- —
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.25
natural, brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.20
Savin, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns lb No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms., l.c.l. lb. .38 - .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .33 - —
tanks, works gal 20 —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb. 31.00 -40.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .13⅜- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis lb. .03 - —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .1798- —
l.c.l. lb. .1843- .1893
tanks lb. .1698- —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .1698- —
l.c.l. lb. .1748- .1798
tanks lb. .1598- —
salad, dms. lb. .19 - .19¼
tanks lb. .16¾- —
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1830- .1880
tankcars lb. .1720- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1710- .1760
tankcars lb. .16 - —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.15
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.95 - 8.00
Southern, cns. lb. 2.00 - 3.50
Tall, crude, tanks, works lb. .03 - .03¼
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works lb. .05¼- .06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .15 - .16½
Tansy, dms lb. 8.60 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0545- —
whse. lb. .0655- —
tanks, works lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms., extra, works, South gal. .67 - —
whse, N.Y.C. gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 1.95 - 3.75
white, cns lb. 2.25 - 4.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. No stocks.
imported, dms., c.l. lb. .36 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36½- —
Turkey red (see oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms lb. .32 - .65
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb. 27.00 -32.50
Haitian, cns lb. 22.00 -26.00
Java, cns lb. 35.00 - —
Wheat germ, 5-gal, dms gal. 10.00 -13.00

8 out of 10 say it's *best* for

FLAVOR

CLARITY

UNIFORMITY



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This overwhelming endorsement by the trade is your guarantee that Exchange Lemon Oil delivers *quality*... quality in the form of superior *flavor* and unmatched *clarity* and *uniformity*.

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CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
Products Department, Ontario, Calif.

Producing Plant:

Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, Calif.

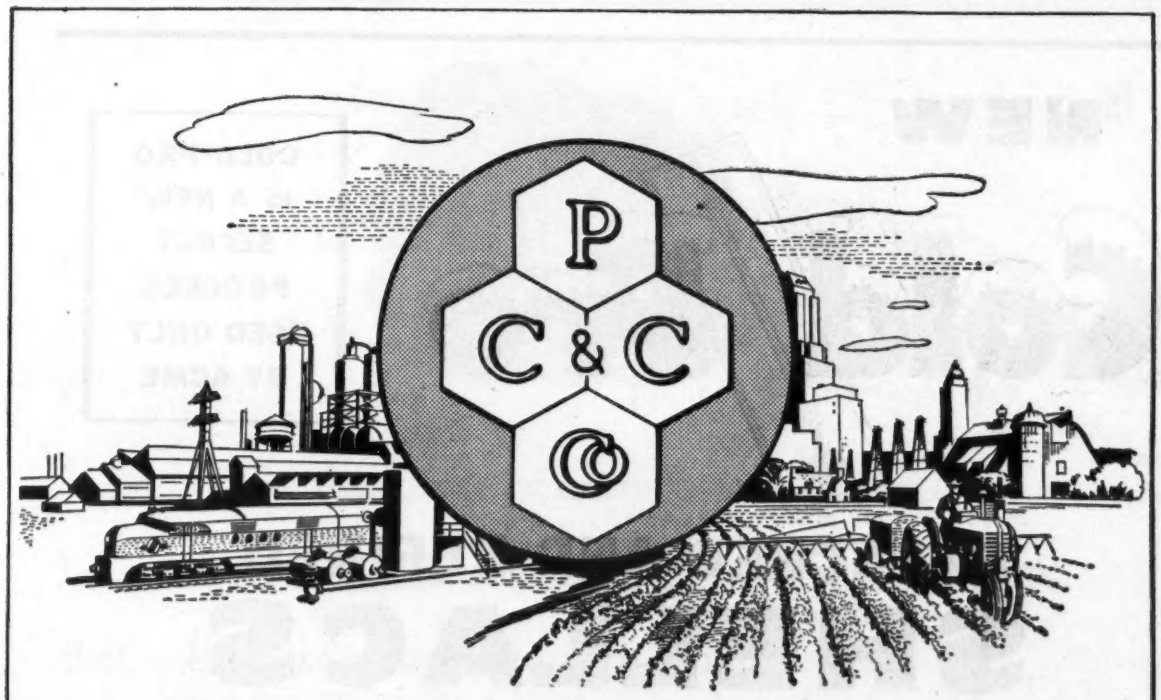
Oil, white mineral, tech., 50-63% vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .54½- .57½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .62½
65-75 vis., dms., same basis, gal. .55½- .58½
t.c.l., same basis gal. .61½- .63½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .56½- .59½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- .64½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62½- .65½
t.c.l., same basis gal. .68½- .70½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .71½
t.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .76½
175-185 vis., dms. c.l., same basis gal. .72½- .76
t.c.l. same basis gal. .78½- .81
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .78
t.c.l., same basis gal. .81½- .83
345-355 vis., dms. c.l., same basis gal. .80 - .83
t.c.l., same basis gal. .86 - .88
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 5.75 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns lb. 7.85 - 9.00
Wormwood, cns lb. 6.75 - 8.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb.18.00 -30.00
extra, bots lb.25.00 -36.00
Madagascar bots lb No stocks.
Oleostearin, bbls lb. .16½- .17
Olivine aggregate c.l., mines ton 7.00 9.50
crushed 8 mesh bulk c.l. works ton 10.00 —
paper bgs., c.l., works ton 12.00 —
Opium USP cns lb 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns lb 21.65 -21.90
powd. USP cns lb 21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium lithopone bbls. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.65 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn., and N. C., E of Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .32 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2310- .2365
Molybdated, bbls lb. .45 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kegs lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, bls lb. .12 - .15
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .12 - .15
sweet, bls lb. .15 - .18
Oregano, Italian, bgs. lb. .14 - .19
Mexican, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Portuguese bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .20 - .22
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .25 - .26
Verona, bls. lb. .14 - .15
powdered bbls. bxs lb. .19 - .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
t.c.l. same oasis lb .33 - —
tanks same oasis lb .31 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroanilin dms. 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .65 - —
smaller lots lb. .75 - —
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, d m s., works lb. 1.18 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, d m s., divd lb. .80 - —
Orthochlorophenol dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- .31½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- .32½
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C., non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .198 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
ret. dms., c.l. same basis lb. .195 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .188 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .185 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - —
24-29° C, non-ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .178 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .181 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .165 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11¾- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- .14¼
tanks, same basis lb. .10¼- .11¾
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin dms lb 51 - 55
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol cns lb 75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls., works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Orthophenylphenol, fib. dms., works. lb. .20 - .44
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., No. 1, l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin, (see Tolidine Base)
Ouabaine, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 5.28 - 5.38

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots lb 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP., bots lb 2.50 - 3.00
Parthenol bots. works frt adjust kilo 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, African, cs. lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Ceylon, cs lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Papaverine natural or synthetic hydrochloride USP cns 1,000 oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.30
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Czech, bgs lb. .37 - .38
Moroccan, bgs lb. .36 - .37
Spanish, bgs lb. .34 - .40
Para-anisidin dms. works lb. .86 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb.17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, bbls., frt alld lb. .98 - —
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss. lb. .75 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.34 - 1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- .31½
t.c.l. same basis lb. .31½- .32½
Paracresol, 98% dms., divd lb. .50 - —
Methylether, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene bgs. 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 126 AMP, solid. ctns., bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .06 - —
fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0770- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0803 - —
Paraffin prices in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .16½- —
works lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .18 - —
works lb. .14½- —
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 94-95%, powd., less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .21 - —
works lb. .18½- —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l. N. Y. delivery lb. .14½- —
works lb. .12½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .16 - —
works lb. .13½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .17 - —
works lb. .14½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16¼- —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.C. lb. .19 - —
10,000 lbs. lb. .19¾- —
1,000 lbs. lb. .20½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - .36
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals. dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Paranitroanilin dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .48½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene kgs. works. lb. .21 - .22
Paranitrophenol kgs. works, frt. equald lb. .48 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt alld lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin dms., works lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylenediamine redistilled, dms works lb 2.30 - 2.80
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½- —

Oil, White Mineral—Penicillin Procaine

Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb. .72 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
lb. .52 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide bbls., works lb. .70 - —
flake, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
works, lb. .25 - —
Paratoluidin, solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
flake, frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
ground, bxs lb. 40 - 45
powder bxs lb. 43 - 50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 95 lbs. or over lb. .35 - .36
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .67
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .30 - .35
Peanut meal, 45% sacked, mills. ton. 69.00 -74.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd. bbls lb. 2.05 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Penicillin crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units vl. .102 - —
200,000 units vl. 15¼- —
500,000 units vl. 28 - —
1,000,000 units vl. 52 - —
2,000,000 units vl 1.00 - —
potassium, bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 unit. 04 - —
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .03¼- —
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-unit lots 100,000 units. .04 - —



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Penicillin, Sodium—Phenylethylphenyl Acetate

Penicillin, sodium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.10¾	—
200,000 units	vl.	.16	—
500,000 units	vl.	.30½	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.57	—
2,000,000 units	vl.	1.03	—
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots, 100,000 units		.04	—
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Pentachlorophenol dms, c.l., works frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	23	.28
truckload, 30,000 lbs., min. same basis	lb	20¼	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb	.34	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.35	.37
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)			
Pentane industrial tanks group 3	gal.	.12	.13½
Pepper, black, spot, bgs	lb.	1.75	1.79
Oct. delivery, bgs	lb.	1.73	—
November delivery, bgs	lb.	1.70	—
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs	lb.	.29	.30
Haitian, bgs	lb.	.28	.29
Japanese hontakas, bgs	lb.	.30	.32
birdseyes, bgs	lb.	.42	.44
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.28	.29
Mississippi sports, bgs., source	lb.	.30	.31
Nigerian, caps, bgs	lb.	.22	.23
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.46	.47
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.24	.25
White, bgs	lb.	2.65	—
Peppermint leaves, USP, dms., bls.	lb.	.50	.52
imported, bls	lb.	.80	.90

Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk, containers	lb.	3.75	3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works	lb.	.11	—
divd. E	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	—
divd. E	lb.	.14	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10	—
divd. E	lb.	.12½	—
Peru, balsam, dms	lb.	2.05	2.40
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.05¾	.05⅞
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.07½	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅛	—
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅞	.07⅛
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.09⅛	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅝	—
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05¾	.05⅞
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.07⅜	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅛	—
USP, white lily, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.07¼	.07½
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.09½	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.06	—
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅞	.07⅛
soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07½	.07⅝
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.09⅛	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.06¼	—
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07¾	.08
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.10	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.06½	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05¾	.05⅞
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.07¼	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04¾	—
Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells, California	bbl	1.10	2.99
Illinois	bbl	2.44	2.87
Kentucky	bbl	2.42	2.83
Louisiana Arkansas	bbl	2.08	2.90

Petroleum, crude, at wells, Montana	bbl.	1.28	2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.16	2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field	bbl.	3.82	—
Upper field	bbl.	4.23	—
Texas, East	bbl.	3.65	—
Gulf coast	bbl	2.39	2.95
North, North-Central	bbl	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl	2.23	2.65
West	bbl.	2.33	2.65
Wyoming	bbl	1.28	2.878
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., divd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l. group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	—
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cans, divd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	—
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., divd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	.44	—
90°-160° C. ret dms., ex tax, f.o.b San Francisco	gal.	.57	—
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.95	2.15
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.00	2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	2.50	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.48	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.51	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.34	—
Jacksonville, Fla	bbl.	2.31	—
N. Y. Harbor	bbl.	2.45	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.43	—
Philadelphia, Pa	bbl.	2.48	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.54	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.47	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.34	—

Petroleum, fuel oil, diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.075	.115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925	.0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.085	—
No. 3	gal.	.06125	—
N. Y Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.091	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.09	.09375
No 1, straw	gal.	.09	.09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.08375	.08750
range	gal.	.09125	.09250
Pennsylvania western, No. 1	gal.	.105	—
No 2	gal.	.1025	.1075
No. 3	gal.	.1025	—
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	lb.	.167	.207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.18	—
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125	.13625
toluol-type tanks, refinery	gal.	.12125	.12625
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.157	.197
East coast, tanks, N. J. & N. Y.	gal.	.16	—
group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.19½	—
Boston	gal.	.18	—
Buffalo	gal.	.18½	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16½	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Providence	gal.	.18½	—
Rochester	gal.	.20	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.19½	—
Naptha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.16½	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16	—
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.13	.145
high-solvency, 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East coast	gal.	.23½	—
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29	—
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.32	—
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.33
300-400 b.r., 28-32°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	—
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	—
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.34½	—
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30½	.33
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y., California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles	gal.	.147	—
Portland, Ore	gal.	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
Seattle, Wash	gal.	.158	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19½	—
Newark	gal.	.18½	—
New York	gal.	.18½	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.18	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19½	—
Newark	gal.	.18½	—
New York	gal.	.18½	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.18	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20	—
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.157	.197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.14	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.18	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16½	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2040	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2065	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1850	—
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works	lb.	.1865	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1890	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1675	—
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works	lb.	.1590	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1615	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lb.s.	lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	.19¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	.20¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼	.18
tar, distilled, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.12	1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.50	—
over 2,100 lbs., same basis			
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.54	—
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots	lb.	2.40	2.70
100%, bots	lb.	4.00	4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb dms., works, lb. lots	lb	1.25	—
smaller dms., works	lb.	1.30	1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.58	—
Salicylate (see Salol)			
Phenylalanine dextro (acve, dms., works	lb.	27.00	37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250 lb. fib. dms., divd. E	lb.	3.60	—
less than 250 lb. dms., divd. E	lb.	4.00	—
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.87½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.88½	—
Phenylethyl acetate, dms	lb.	1.50	1.90
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb.	3.85	4.50

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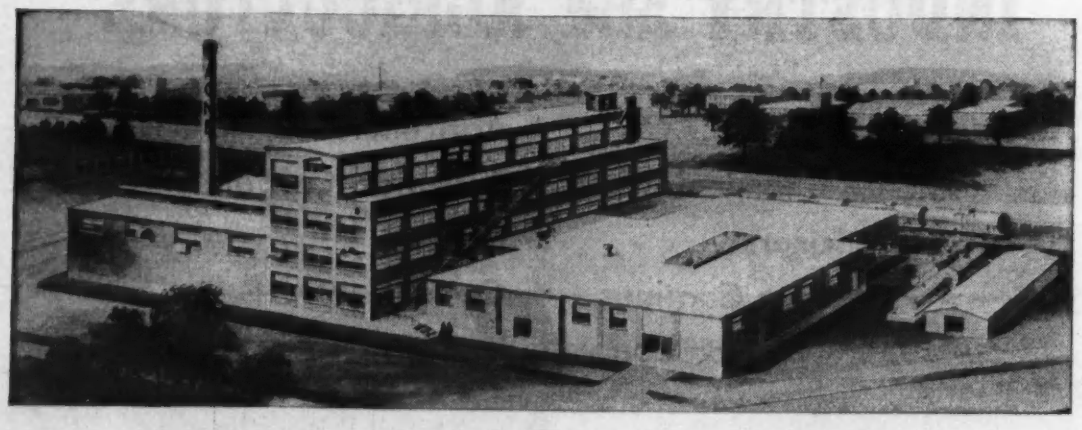

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AGENTS AND STOCKS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots .. lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 5.12 - —
Phenylisocyanate, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol, com'l, fib. dms., works lb. 7.00 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms lb. 16.00 - 17.75
tech., fib., dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. .27½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao Atlantic ports ton. 40.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l. mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l. c.l. same basis long ton 4.35 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.25 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l. same basis long ton. 6.25 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l. c.l., same basis long ton. 7.25 - —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 0% P_2O_5 minimum mines short ton 6.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations
Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works lb. .42 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Yellow, cns lb. .30 - .37
dms, c.l lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .14 - .17
Pentasulphide, dms. c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works lb. 13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms, export lb. 33⅓ .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .18
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .22½
l.c.l. same basis lb. .20 - .23½
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .22
Bbls. ½c. per pound higher.
Phthalimide, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline)
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF bots oz. 5.75 - 6.22
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.70 - 6.20
Pimento, Guatemala, afloat, bgs. lb. .21 - .21½
Jamaica, bgs lb. .29 - .30
Mexican, bgs lb. .16½- .17
Pinetar retort, dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0545- —
whse. lb. .0655- —
tanks, works lb. .041 - —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald, lb. 1.65 1.93
98% dms., same basis lb. 1.75 2.60
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots kilo 9.00 -10.00
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms, mc., c.l., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.09 -10.54
Coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton. 37.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton. 37.00 -39.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .07½- .08
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works, lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms. lb. .06½- .07
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05½- .06
Tall, dms., works lb. .05½- .06
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum)
Platinum metal, works oz. 90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .38 - .40
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 14.70 -15.45
Pokeroot, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate dms. 20,000 lbs., works lb. .44 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .46 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .49 - .51
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .44 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .46 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .49 - .51
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .34½- —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .35 - —
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .35½- —
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis, lb. .36 - .37½
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l lb. .34½- —
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l lb. .32 - —
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l lb. .30½- —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms. ½c per lb higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb. .60 .65
Poppy flowers, bgs lb. .90 - .95
Seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .13½- .14
Czech, bgs. lb. .14½- .15
Dutch, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
Polish, bgs. lb. .14½- .15
Turkish, bgs. lb. .13½- .14
Potash, caustic, tow-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 10.15 - —
regular, flake 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l works 100 lbs 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works, 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms lb. .08 - —
Acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15
Potassium bichromate in drums, ¼c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar)
Borate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 190.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 253.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 258.00 - —
Potassium borate in bbls. $24.50 per ton higher.
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs lb. .34 - .37
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works—100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls, dms lb. .21 .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- .11½
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- .11¾
export dms. 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF gran dms lb .31 .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .26 - .27
gran., dms lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms lb. .29 - .32
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½- .38½
powder, dms lb. 40½- 41½
Cyanide, dms., works lb. .52½- .55
Fluoride, dms, works lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms. lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash, caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .31½- .36
Potassium hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib dms lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls lb. .21 - —
powd., bbls lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .42 - .42½
Trona, Cal unit-ton. .50½- —
50-51 K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M. ton. 25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
purified, dms lb. .42 .44
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. .22½- .23½
USP, dms, works lb. .24¾- .25¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb. .13 .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms, ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities lb. .23 - —
kegs lb. .38 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.55
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 5.25 6.30
Potassium silicate, solut., 30° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
32.5° Be., ret. dms. c.l. works, 100 lbs 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms. c.l., works, 100 lbs 5.35 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.85 - —
40.5° Be. ret dms. c.l., works, 100 lbs 6.00 6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.75 7.50
1-4 dms., works 100 lbs. 7.25 7.90
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .666 - .722
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .10 - —
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90% ton. 36.25- —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran dms lb 18½ —
powder, dms. lb. .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium, thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .82 1.08
tech., works lb. .77 .79
Titanate, cans., c.l., works lb. .12½ —
5 tons, works lb. .12¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton. 16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .35 - .38
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., cs., lb. .85 - .93

Tomorrow this piece of chrome ore will be processed into chromium chemicals that will be used to produce durable, flexible leather ...yellow, orange and green pigments ...decorative and hard chromium plating. Chromium chemicals to inhibit corrosion in water systems drilling muds, petroleum pipelines etc. Chromium chemicals for surface treatment of metals ...dyeing of textiles... chemical manufacturing, wood preservation and others. Write for complete information today.

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SODIUM BICHROMATE .·. SODIUM CHROMATE .·. POTASSIUM BICHROMATE .·. CHROMIC ACID • KOREON

Potassium-Zirconium Fluoride—Rose Flowers

Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gm. 1.50 - 1.75
Acetate, bots. gm. 1.25 - 1.50
Prickly ash bark, bls. lb. .25 - .28
Berries, bgs. lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb bls. lb. .50 - .55
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.75 - 4.00
spot lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots gm. 2.60 - 3.30
Propane commercial grade tanks group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract lb. .60 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Gallate, dms., ton lots to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate USP dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb. .08½- .09½
l.c.l. lb. .09½- .10½
tanks lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb .19½- .20½
l.c.l. frt alld., E lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .19½
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- .18½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more kilo 55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo 55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .25 - .27
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
husks, bgs. lb. .55 - .60
Pulsatilla herb, bls. lb. .40 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0 to ⅛, 1, 1½ 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03½- .04
smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .05½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .18 - .26
Purple take (see Red)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cs. odorless basis, bbls., works gal. 14.00 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., odorless base, bbls., works gal. 20.80 - —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 15.50 -16.00
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin)
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald gal. 2.67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.70 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .89½- 1.04½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram .55 - —
Pyrites long-ton. No prices.
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrophyllite standard, 200 mesh, Bulk, c.l., mines. ton 12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton 13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton 16.75 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton 11.00 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines. ton 13.50 -14.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines. ton 13.50 - —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots. lb. 0.54 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works. lb. .22 - —
black, cs., works lb. .16 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .15 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works. lb. .18 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works. lb. .23 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .18 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls. lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs. c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis lb. .06¼- —
Quebracho extract, solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra lb. .12½- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 31/64

Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.

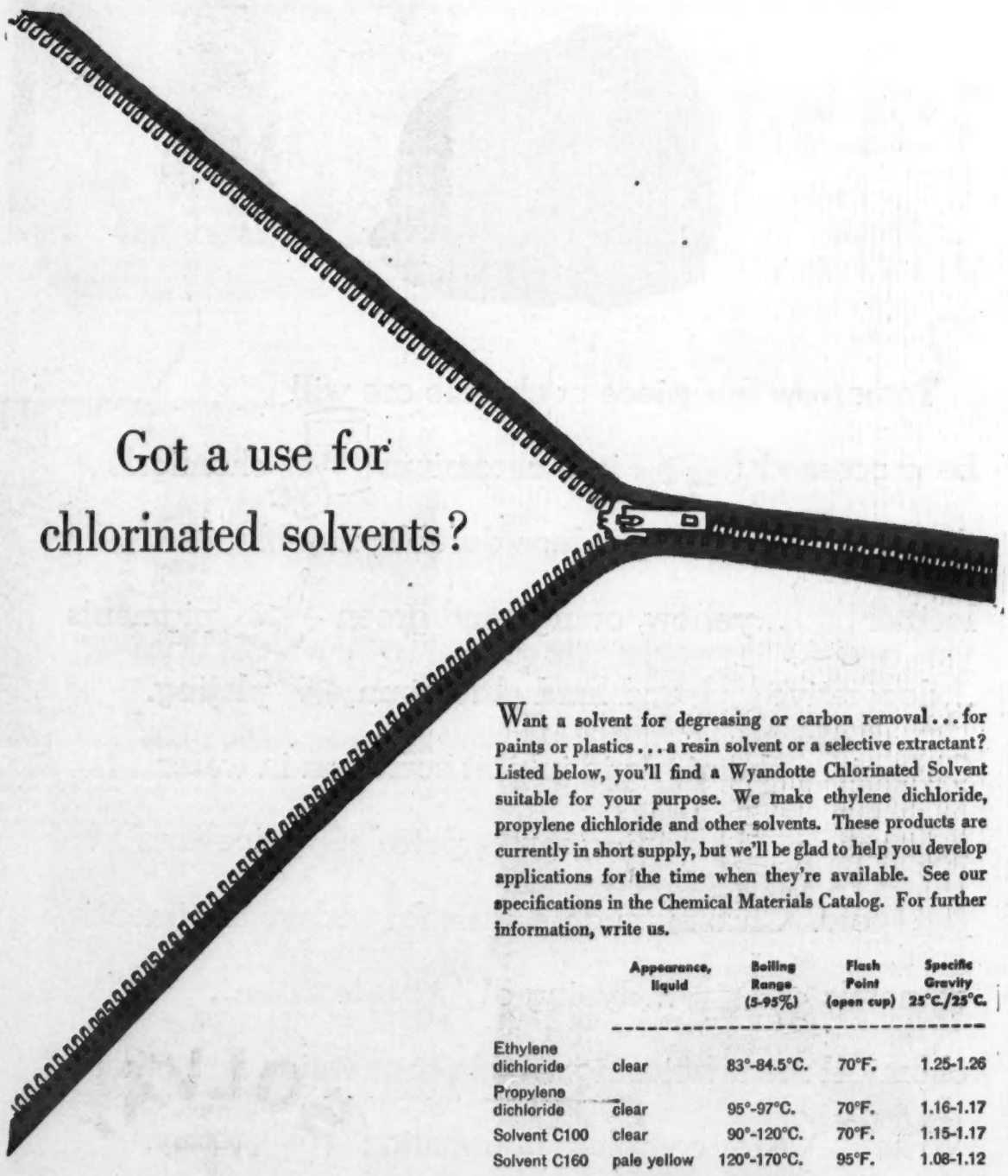
Queen of the meadow root, pgs lb. .20 - .25
Quercitron crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, No. 1, liquid, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net flask 210.00 -215.00
Quince seed, bgs. lb. .90 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF, V, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns. oz. .70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, ctns., 100 ozs. oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .56½- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans. oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .60¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .60 - —

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms., frt. alld. lb. .87 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb 1.60 - 1.70
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light, medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.75 - —
maroons, pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.60 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.20 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.50 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.80 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.75 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - 2.10
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.70 - —

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco

Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem Easton E St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12½- —
Iron oxide, synth., bgs. lb. .11¾- .12
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E St. Louis lb. .05¼- .09¼
special, high color, all shades, bgs lb. .60 - —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 - —
rubin toner, resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
pure, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Virginia, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, toner, BON arylid, dlvd. lb. 3.60 - —
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
MNPI toner, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., works lb .06¾ .07
Para toner, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kegs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 5.85 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.45 - 1.60
light shades, kegs, works lb. 1.45 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls. frt equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian 15% bgs., works lb. .0350- .0375
20% bgs., works lb. .04 - —
25% bgs., works lb. .0450- —
30% bgs., works lb. .0475- —
35% bgs., works lb. .05 - —
40% bgs., works lb. .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns. lb. 3.84 - —
Watchung, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.59
Red saunders wood, powd., bbls lb. .50 - —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, resin grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .81 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .82 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .84 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .85 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol, monoacetate, NF, dms., lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 48.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs. lb. .70 - 1.25
powd., bbls. lb. .75 - 1.50
India, whole, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls. lb. .35 - .40
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd. kilo 125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo. 125.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs. lb. .33½- —
smaller lots lb. .34 - .36
Rose flowers, pale, bls. lb. .35 - .40



Got a use for chlorinated solvents?

Want a solvent for degreasing or carbon removal... for paints or plastics... a resin solvent or a selective extractant? Listed below, you'll find a Wyandotte Chlorinated Solvent suitable for your purpose. We make ethylene dichloride, propylene dichloride and other solvents. These products are currently in short supply, but we'll be glad to help you develop applications for the time when they're available. See our specifications in the Chemical Materials Catalog. For further information, write us.

	Appearance, liquid	Boiling Range (5-95%)	Flash Point (open cup)	Specific Gravity 25°C./25°C.
Ethylene dichloride	clear	83°-84.5°C.	70°F.	1.25-1.26
Propylene dichloride	clear	95°-97°C.	70°F.	1.16-1.17
Solvent C100	clear	90°-120°C.	70°F.	1.15-1.17
Solvent C160	pale yellow	120°-170°C.	95°F.	1.08-1.12
Betachlor	pale yellow	170°-180°F.	185°F.	1.18-1.19
Solvent R	dark brown	180°-200°F.	200°F.	1.15-1.19
Solvent CL-2	amber	80°-200°C.	80°-95°F.	1.15-1.19

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA
CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE
HYDROGEN • DRY ICE • SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS • GLYCOLS
CARBOSE (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • PROPYLENE
DICHLORIDE • AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES
OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS

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Wyandotte, Michigan • Offices in Principal Cities

Wyandotte
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Rosemary flowers bls..... lb 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls..... lb. .12 - .12½
Portuguese, bls..... lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls..... lb. .08 - .08½
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market)
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.30 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 8.60 - —
K, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.60 - —
M, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.60 - —
N, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.65 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.70 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.75 - —
X, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.85 - —
Rotenone CP bbls. works lb.20.00 - —
tech., bbls. works lb.16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton.48.00 - —
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms..... gram. .03 - .04
smaller lots, fib. dms..... gram. .03½- .04
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls..... lb. .73 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .45 - .50
Saccharin, USP gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls..... lb .65 - .70
Saffron, Mexican, bls..... lb. .50 - .95
Spanish, USP, tins..... lb.23.50 - 24.00
Safrol, dms..... lb. 1.15 - 1.75
Sage, Cretan, bls..... lb. .14 - .14½
Cyprus, bls..... lb. .09 - .11
Dalmatian, bls..... lb. .68 - .69
Greek, tancy bls..... lb. No stocks.
Officinalis, English, bls..... lb. .75 - .80
European, bls..... lb. .35 - .45
Spanish, bls..... lb. .12 - .12½
Syrian, bls..... lb. .14 - .14½
Sago flour, refined, bgs..... lb. .09½- .09¾
unrefined, bgs..... lb. .07¾- .08
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Saligenin, ctns..... lb 14.00 - 25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs..... lb. 1.05 - —
fib. dms..... lb. 1.07 - 1.08
powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .94 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.15 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs.14.15 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.14.40 -14.55
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.10.75 -11.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs.10.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.11.75 -12.25
NF, gran., dms lb. .15¾ .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 .66
powd., dms lb. .75 .76
Sanguinarine nitrate bots oz. 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF., dms., cryst., powd., cns. lb. No prices.
imported, cryst., powd., cns. kilo. No prices.
Saponin, No. 1, cns..... lb. 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls..... lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls..... lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls..... lb. .25 - .26
Sassafras bark, ord., bls..... lb. .35 - .40
select, bls..... lb. .50 - .55
Savory, French, bls..... lb. 11 - .12
Spanish, French, bls..... lb. .08 - .09
Saw palmetto berries, bgs..... lb. .30 - .35
Scammony resin, lump, cns..... lb 1.95 2.20
powd., cns lb 2.05 2.30
Root, bgs..... lb. .10 - .14
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots.oz.16.00 -17.60
Hydrochloride USP, bots oz.84.00 —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb. .31 - .33
Selenium, powd., dms., dvd lb. 3.25 —
Senega root, bls..... lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .18 - .20
sifting, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls..... lb. .21 - .22
No. 2, bls..... lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bls..... lb. .16 - .19
powdered, bls., oxs..... lb. .20 - .24
Pods, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Serpentaria root, bls..... lb. 3.00 Nom.
Sesame seed, Indian, white, hulled, bgs. lb. .23½- .24
natural, bgs. lb. .18 - .18½
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs..... lb. .25 - .30
natural, bgs..... lb. .16 - .18½
Turkish, bgs..... lb. .15 - .15½
Shaeffer's salt, bgs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..... lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots..... lb. .59 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots.. lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..... lb. .67 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots..... lb. .69 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs..... lb. .57 - .58
No. 2, bgs..... lb. .55 - .56
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs..... lb. .53 - .54
TN, bgs., 10 bgs..... lb. .51 - .52
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph, dry-grd., 325 mesh. bgs., c.l., lll., works ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh. bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 —
l.c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs..... oz. .90½- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .79½- —
1,000-oz. lots..... oz. .79⅝- —
500-oz. lots..... oz. .79¾- —
100-oz. lots..... oz. .79⅞- —
nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .56½- —
1,000-oz. lots..... oz. .57½- —
500-oz. lots..... oz. .58½- —
250-oz. lots..... oz. .58⅞- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.03 - —
strong, NF bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls..... lb. .45 - .65
Western, bls..... lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls..... lb .35 .40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.... ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse..... ton.20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs..... lb. .24 .28
Smalt, black, ctns..... lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns..... lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls..... lb. .75 - .80
Soapbark, bls..... lb. .27 .31
crushed, bls, bbls..... lb. .32 .35
powd., bbls..... lb. .35 .37

Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., stock points.. 100 lbs. 2.85 4.62
bbls., c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 2.15 —
l.c.l., stock points... 100 lbs. 3.35 4.12
bulk, c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 1.30 —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 —
l.c.l., stock points.. 100 lbs. 2.75 4.52
bbls., c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 2.05 —
l.c.l., stock points... 100 lbs. 3.25 5.02
bulk, c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 1.20 —
Soda caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.95 6.77
liquid, 50% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76% dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points.... 100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal. bgs., c.l. works..... 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP dms..... lb. .23 .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .11½- .13
NF, gran., dms., works..... lb. .16 - —
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .54 - —
NF white powd. dms. works, ton lots lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Aluminate, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .41½- —

Sodium arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Arsenite, dealers, dms. works lb. .13½- .15¼
solution, dms. works .... gal. .70 1.10
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .375 - .39
USP, bbls. dms. 100 lbs. or more lb. .445 - .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works... lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10¾- .11¼
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.65 3.85
l.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs. 3.05 3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
solut 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.80 4.30
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide USP bbls. kgs. works. lb. .34 .35
Cacodylate NF, jars, dms lb 7.15 8.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda, sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.05 - —

Sodium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09½- .11¼
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP dms lb .21 - —
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- .13¼
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, dms lb. .23 - .28
USP XIV, gran., dms lb .28 .32
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher
Cyanate, dms., 1,000 lbs., works. lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works..... lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms lb. .17 .19
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .13½ .13
anhydrous, dms., works. lb. .16 - .17¼
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb .11 .11¼
95%, bbls c.l., works .... lb. .11 - —
l.c.l works ..... lb. .11¼- —
Fluoracetate monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb 12.00 16.50
1 oz tins 16 to 64 to case, works lb 16.50 21.00
tribasic ton lots lb 11.00 —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Gentisate, 100 lb. fib. dms..... lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, dms ..... lb. .83 - .85

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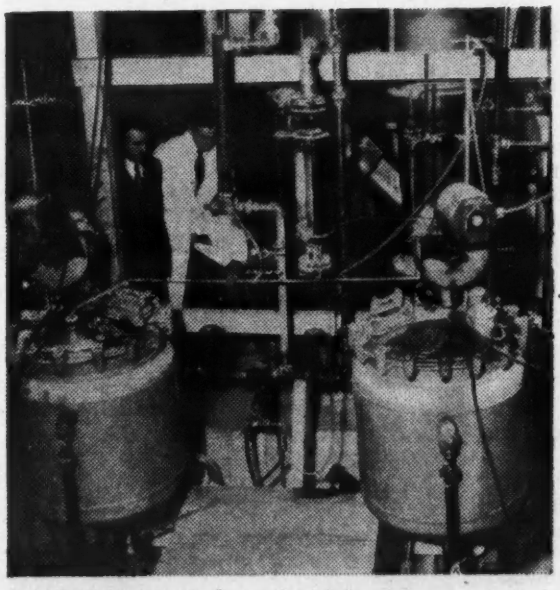
3 Dependable Technical Services

1—FIELD SERVICE. SOLVAY "Industry-Wise" TECHNICAL SERVICE is a specialized service, exclusive with SOLVAY. It consists of men who are authorities on the uses and applications of alkalies to individual industries. The work of these technicians is not confined to trouble shooting alone. Even if your operations are functioning smoothly, SOLVAY TECHNICAL SERVICE may help you by suggesting new procedures . . . reducing costs.

2—TECHNICAL LITERATURE. SOLVAY's series of technical bulletins are a highly reliable source of information. Because of the authentic data and careful compilation of these bulletins, operating plants and research laboratories—in industry and in educational institutions—have come to depend on SOLVAY Technical Bulletins. Any one or all of these bulletins are available to you on request.



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Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Caustic Potash • Chlorine • Potassium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Sodium Bicarbonate • Specialty Cleansers • Sodium Nitrite
Nytron • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene • Methanol • Ammonium Chloride • Formaldehyde

Sodium Glutamate—Spikenard Root

Sodium glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., divd lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots, divd lb. 1.61 - 1.63
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls lb 1.85 - 2.00
solution 75%, cbys lb 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride dms works lb 2.60 - 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .24½- .25½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .25 - .26
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
USP, pellets, 100 lb dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .21½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms. lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 4.40 - 6.90
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 4.40 - 7.15
Hyposulphate, pea crystals, bgs. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sodium hyposulphite crystals in bbls 50c. higher
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb .21½- —
60% dms, cbys., works lb .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½- —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., divd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., divd lb. .28 - —
tanks, divd lb. .25 - —

Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.124.50 -129.50
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton.199.50 - —
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms., works lb. .17 - .19
Metaniiate bbls frt alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 6.10 - —
dms., c.l 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l. bgs. works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Molybdate, annyd., bbls., works, lb .75 - .85
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. 70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dms., bgs., c.l., works ton.48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.45.00 - —
imp 100-lb bgs c.l. Gulf Pac. whse ton.53.50 - —
bulk, c.l. same basis ton.50.00 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾- —
USP gran. dms lb .17 - —
Orthosilicate anhyd. dms., c.l. works 100 lbs 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated flake bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .10½- —

Sodium para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 5.30 - 5.75
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .24½- .26½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .26
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .23 - .25
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾- .21¼
Peroxide, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- .22
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - —
powd., dms lb. .47 - —
Phosphate dibasic anhydr., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP dried powd. bgs., dms. works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic, annyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.15 - 5.30
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.55 - 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.

Sodium prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10 tons lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.10.00 -10.75
ferric dms., 1,500 lbs., works. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .42 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.50
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.80 - 7.90
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., divd. zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N C., S. C., Tenn and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 96°, Kan., Neb. W of 98°; N D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah Wyo., and El Paso, Tex
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works ton.19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works ton.37.00 - —
solid, bgs., works ton.55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .054 - .0701
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .577 - .631
Stearate, tech., dms., works lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms lb. .22½- —
100 lbs. 2.00 - —
tech. anhyd. bgs., c.l. works. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 - 2.60
cryst (see Glauber's salt)
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .19 - .19½
gran., bbls lb. .19 - .19½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.90
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E. frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.73 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.33 - 5.58
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
liquid, 36-40%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton.100.00 - —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 .65
tech dms works lb .30 —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5 tons, works lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10 lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¼c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.40
Tungstate tech. kgs., divd. East lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt equald lb .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., divd lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate fiber dms., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs. same basis.
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .34 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton lots to 5 tons, works, lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25¼- —
less ton lots, works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½- —
tanks, works lb. .15½- —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur ton.74.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., divd lb. .24 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24¼- .33
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0600- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0615- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0630- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. .85 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls lb. .32 - .43

DRYMET*

THE ECONOMICAL DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYMET, anhydrous sodium metasilicate, is the most highly concentrated form of sodium metasilicate available. It is more economical to use, on the basis of both Na_2O (alkalinity) and SiO_2 (silicate) than any other type of hydrated or anhydrous detergent silicate, either compounded or by itself. DRYMET contains no water of crystallization.

CRYSTAMET*

THE MEDIUM pH DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles CRYSTAMET is a pure, perfectly white, free-flowing granular pentahydrate sodium metasilicate with the normal 42% water of crystallization. Suggested for compounding when it is desirable to lower the concentration of a finished product. Readily soluble—chemically stable—easy to handle. Can be used on medium pH jobs.

DRYORTH*

THE HEAVY-DUTY DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYORTH, anhydrous sodium orthosilicate, is a powerful, speedy, heavy-duty cleaner with valuable penetrating and wetting-out properties, reinforced dirt-removing power and unusual emulsifying action. It is an anhydrous, free-flowing powdered silicate containing not less than 60% Na_2O, which may also be used as an economical constituent of high pH cleaning compounds.

DRYSEQ*

THE ALL-PURPOSE DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYSEQ, anhydrous sodium sesquisilicate, is a medium pH alkaline cleaner which will do fast, dependable work at a low cost to the user. It is a white, free-flowing powder, quickly and completely soluble in hot or cold water—containing 56.75% Na_2O—making it an economical base material for compounding.

Cowles CHEMICALS

We'll be glad to send you our DRYMET File Folder containing complete technical information and suggested formulations.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

COWLES CHEMICAL COMPANY

7016 Euclid Avenue • Cleveland 3, Ohio

Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super. bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls. ..... lb. .35 - .40
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls..... lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .16 .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs..... lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls..... lb. .10 - .13
Stainless steel flakes, dry, dms., works lb 1.50 —
paste dms., works lb 1 25 —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y..100 lbs. 6.79 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.94 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 6.91 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.06 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¾- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works..... lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., spot ..... lb. .08 - .08¼
Rice, ogs ..... lb. .18 .22
Wheat, bgs. ..... lb. .0660- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs ..... lb 60 65
Stearin oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls..... lb. .30 - .35
Stoneroot, bls ..... lb. .07⅛ .08
Storax USP cs ..... lb 1.50 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs..... lb. .17 - .20
Streptomycin, hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled, 1-gram, vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns dms. lb .77 - —
Carbonate, 92%, dms..... lb. .20½- .24½
Chloride, tech., bbls ..... lb. .22 .24
Chromate, bbls., works..... lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs ..... lb 3.37 —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..... lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1145- —
Oxalate, obls., works lb 42 44
Salicylate, NF, dms ..... lb. 1.65 —
Sulphate air floated 90% 325 mesh bgs., works ton.56 70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent dms., works ... lb. 2.80 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots ..... oz.32.50 -39.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 3.00 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate NF, 100 ozs. oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works. lb. .21¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22¼- —
tanks, works..... lb. .20 - —
Styroly acetate bots. ..... lb. 2.50 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls. l.c.l., works lb .65 - —
tech. bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphabenzamide dms. ..... lb. 4.25 4.60
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms. .. lb. 4.25 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms. lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb.10.60 -11.10
powder ..... lb.10.25 -10 75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms. lb.12.25 -12.75
powder ..... lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms. ... lb. 4.50 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb.10.65 -11.15
powder, dms. ..... lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11 75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 9.40
powder, dms ..... lb. 8.50 9.00
Sulphanilamide USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb 1.40 1.60
microcrystals, dms..... lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms. ..... lb. 1.30 1.50
Sulphanilamide-quinoxaline veterinary, dms lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sulphapyridin NF powd bots. tins, lb 7.00 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms lb 7.50 8 00
Sulphathiazole USP crystals, free flowing dms lb 4.00 4.50
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms. ..... lb. 3.50 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP dms., lb. 3.50 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines ... 100 lbs 1.70 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton.21.00 -22.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton.25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton.22.50 -23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls 100 lbs 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines ..100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines..... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.25 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.45 - —
bbls. mines ... 100 lbs 3.80 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines.. 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot..... lb. .11 - —
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis ..... lb. .03¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works. lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. 0535- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .045 —
refrigeration cyls., l.c.l., dlvd.. lb. .20 - .38
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .03¼- —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock short ton.138.00 - —
ground, same basis... ton.135.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a pulv., bulk, Balto...unit-ton. .81 - .81½
Carteret, N. J...unit-ton. .82 - —
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla..unit ton. .87 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, California, bgs..... lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bgs..... lb. .90 - 1.00

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works..... lb 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb 1 65 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb 1 75 - —
Talc, dom. ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs. c.l. works ton.25.00 -35 00
Vermont, off color, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 17 50 —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. ..... lb.28.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l works ton.30.00 -32.00
imp., Canada grd., bgs., c.l. mines ton.15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, f.o.b. works lb. .14 Nom.
inedible, extra ..... lb. .09¾- —
fancy ..... lb. .09⅞- —
special ..... lb. .08¾- —
No. 1 ..... lb. .07⅝- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¾- .08
50%, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .11¼- .11½
Tamarind, W.I., bbls..... lb. .13 - .15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk, unit-ton. 7.25 - —
Chicago ..... unit-ton. 8.00 - —
Tansy leaves, bls ..... lb. .23 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs. lb. .07¾- .08¼
medium grades, bgs..... lb. .07 - .07½
Java, bgs..... lb. .06¾- .07¼
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .40 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .58½- —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .46½- —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .74½- —
tanks, same basis..... gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs..... lb. .45 .50
Leaves, bgs..... lb. .65 .70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - —
dms. lb. .57 - .58
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms ..... lb. .75 - —
powd, bbls, dms ..... lb. .80 - —
Terpineol, alpha (see A)
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South ..... lb. .14 - —
extra, dms. ..... lb. .50 - .61
prime, dms. ..... lb. .43 - .55
Terpinglycol ether dms. c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .25½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .66 - 1.10
prime, dms ..... lb. .55 - .65
Propionate, dms. ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum)
Testosterone USP 100 gms. bots. gm. 3.00 - —
Propionate USP 100 gms. bots. gm. 2.60 - 3.00
Tetrachloroethane dms. works lb 08 08½
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55 gal dms., works .... lb. .20½ .21½
smaller dms. works lb. 23½ 25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms. works. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate 40% cns. dms., works lb. .80 - .88
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., works lb. .56½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb .57 - —
tanks ..... lb. .55 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Thallium metal dlvd lb 12 50 15 00
sulphate 99% bots. dlvd lb 10 50 13 00
Theobromine 6lb dms ..... lb 5.75 6 00
Salicylate 6lb dms ..... lb 5.17 —
with sodium acetate USP dms lb 4.80 —
Sodio-salicylate, 6lb, dms lb. 4.05 4.10
Theophylline anhyd or USP 100 lb dms lb 5.75 6.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 100 grams kilo.160.00 - —
Mononitrate, bots, 100 grams kilo.160 00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms ..... lb. .44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works ..... lb. 5.50 - 5.60

Photo courtesy of Audubon

HANDLED WITH CARE

attention to quality in NIALK* chemicals persists even to the selection of containers which will most assuredly safeguard quality in transit

NIALK	Liquid Chlorine
NIALK	Caustic Potash
NIALK	Carbonate of Potash
NIALK	Paradichlorobenzene
NIALK	Caustic Soda
NIALK	TRICHLORethylene
NIAGATHAL*	(Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride)

*Trade-mark

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Thiourea—Vitamin A

Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .45½- —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works..lb. 3.60 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots.
100 grams.100.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs..lb. .20 - .21
Spanish, bls..lb. .08 - .08½
Thymol, fib. dms..lb. 3.75 - 5.53
Iodide, NF, dms..lb. 9.30 - 9.42
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride, stannous, anhyd., dms., works lb. .872 - .882
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .71½- —
Metal..lb. 1.03 - —
Oxide, bbls..lb. 1.05 - 1.06
Sulphate, stannous, bbls..lb. .96 - 1.00
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .82 - .83
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd.lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l. dlvd lb .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .22 - .22½
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04½- .05¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb 04¾ .05½
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride (as work) lb 7.00 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .06 - .06½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls 1¢ higher; Pac coast c.l dlvd. l.c.l. ex whse ½c higher

Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works ..lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .48½- .56½
tankcars, works ..lb. .44½- —
Tolidin base distilled kgs..lb 1.30 -
Tolu balsam, ens., dms..lb. 6.10 - 6.75
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol coaltar industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem Pa ..... gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist .... gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist ..... gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist ..... gal. .32¼- —
Geneva Utah ..... gal. 26 - —
Hamilton Ohio ..... gal .32 - —
Johnstown Pa ..... gal .30 - —
Lackawanna, N Y .... gal .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex ..... gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal .31 - —
Minequa Colo ..... gal .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa .... gal .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist ..... gal .30 - —
Sparrow's Point Md ... gal .32 - —
Syracuse N Y ..... gal .30½- —
Terre Haute Ind ..... gal .33½- —
Wyandotte Mich ..... gal .33 - —
Youngstown Ohio ..... gal .30¼- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y ..... gal .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J ..... gal .33 - —
Baytown Tex ..... gal .31 - —
Chicago, Ill ..... gal .33 - —
Detroit, Mich ..... gal .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.... gal .33 - —
Providence, R I ..... gal .33 - —
Wood River Ill ..... gal .33 - —
Tolylene di-isocyanate, dms. works.
Tonga 50% bark and vine bls lb .90 .95
Tonka beans Angostura cls lb 1.75 1.80
Brazilian, cs ..... lb 1.00 1.15
lb 4.00 4.50
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, ens .... oz. .42 —

Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works ..... lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works .. lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works .. lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms. dlvd ..lb. .51½- .52½
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E....lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .56 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..lb. .53½- —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l...lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .41½- —
tanks ..lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .63½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .64½- —
smaller containers ..lb. .68½- —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt., alld. E to Miss ..lb. .71¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .72¾- —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .70 - —
Trichlorobenzene dms. c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt alld ..lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l. works.lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. works ..lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..lb. 11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. alld. ..lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E ..lb. .12½- —
L.c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
dlvd. E ..lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E ..lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret., chys. works frt adjusted lb 2.10 - 2.15
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd ..lb. .35 - .35¼
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd ..lb. .35 - .35¼

Triethanolamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .41¼- —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .38½- —
tanks ..lb. .36 - —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l.... lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l. works ..lb. .48 - —
tanks ..lb. .46 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100% basis, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..lb. .36 - —
Triphenylguanidine obls. works lb .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0175- —
double ref. bgs. c.l. works lb. .018 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .015 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt alld ..lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld ..lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic)
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic)
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works kilo.207.00 -242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal powd. 98.9%, dms. works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs....lb. .25 - .25½
Haitian, bgs..lb. .09 - .09½
Jamaica, bgs. ..lb. .08¾- .09
Madras, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Turpentine gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market)
Wood, dest.-dist., dms. extra, c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., whse. N.Y.C gal. .70 - —
steam-dist., dms., extra, ret., c.l., works..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC.. gal. .98 - —
tanks, works..gal. .70 - —
Tyrothricin, bots. ..... gram 1.00 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black bgs . lb 3.55 - —
yellow, bgs lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom. 46% N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 20 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east. ton.142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..ton.146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars Belle, W Va ton.120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton.118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls..lb. .08 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgain, NF, bls..lb. .30 - .35
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms. works.lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ..ton.86.00 - —
Cups, 28-30%, tannin bgs., ex dock ton.64.00 - —
Extract powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .09½- .09¾
Vanadium pentoxide CP bgs., ens. contract works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works..lb. 1.28 - —
spot, dms., work ..lb. 1.33 - 1.43
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Mexican, cuts, tins..lb. 4.75 - 5.00
whole, tins..lb. 5.35 - 6.00
Tahiti, cs..lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs..lb. 5.50 - 6.50
smaller lots ..lb. 5.55 - 6.65
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.25 - —
smaller lots..lb. 3.30 - 3.40
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins ..lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works ..lb. .18 - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works ..lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works ..lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..lb .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works..lb .27 —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.65 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units.. 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
In natural vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units.. 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units.1,000,000 units. .03 —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., bots., ens., dms., lots of 500 million units or more.. 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units .21 - —

STORAGE FACILITIES and WATER TERMINALS in industrial centers give added convenience to the users of Esso Solvents. Shipments are made to meet users' requfrements... by tank cars, tank trucks or drums. Specify Esso Solvents for dependable, convenient delivery right to your door!

YOU GET ALL 6 OF THESE IMPORTANT FEATURES WITH ESSO SOLVENTS

1. Multi-storage availability — water terminals in industrial centers.

2. Uniformity — made in modern refineries from carefully selected crude oil sources.

3. Economy—A storage facility near you for low freight cost and quick delivery.

4. Controlled evaporation — available in a wide range of evaporation rates with precise characteristics to meet your requirements.

5. Solvency — Esso aliphatics and Solvesso aromatics cover both high and low solvency ranges.

6. Modern handling methods — separate tank storage, pumping lines, tank cars and trucks, are used throughout in all Esso Solvent handling operations.

Esso Solvents: versatility and dependability with controlled high quality.

ESSO

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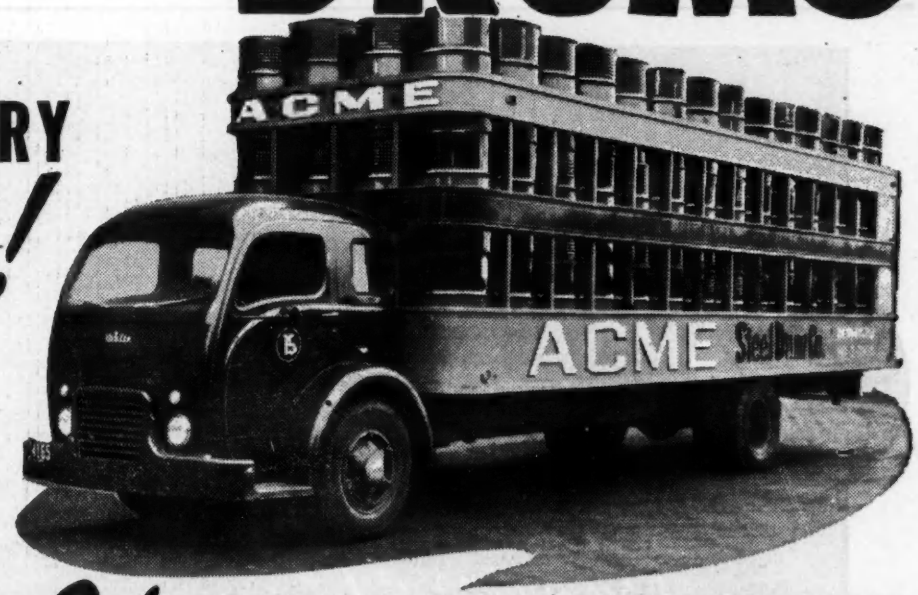

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INSURANCE
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ACME STEEL DRUM COMPANY

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Competitive in Price ....!
Superior in Quality and Service!

Vitamin A, Natural Acetate—Yellow, Iron Oxide

Vitamin A, natural acetate, over 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms. lots of 500 million units or more, 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
lots of less than 500 million units..1,000,000 units. .22 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion. Morton-Stubbs Corrected E v 1900
A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} gm. or 5 gm. vials.....gram.350.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1 25 gm. bots. .....gram. 4.50 - —
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

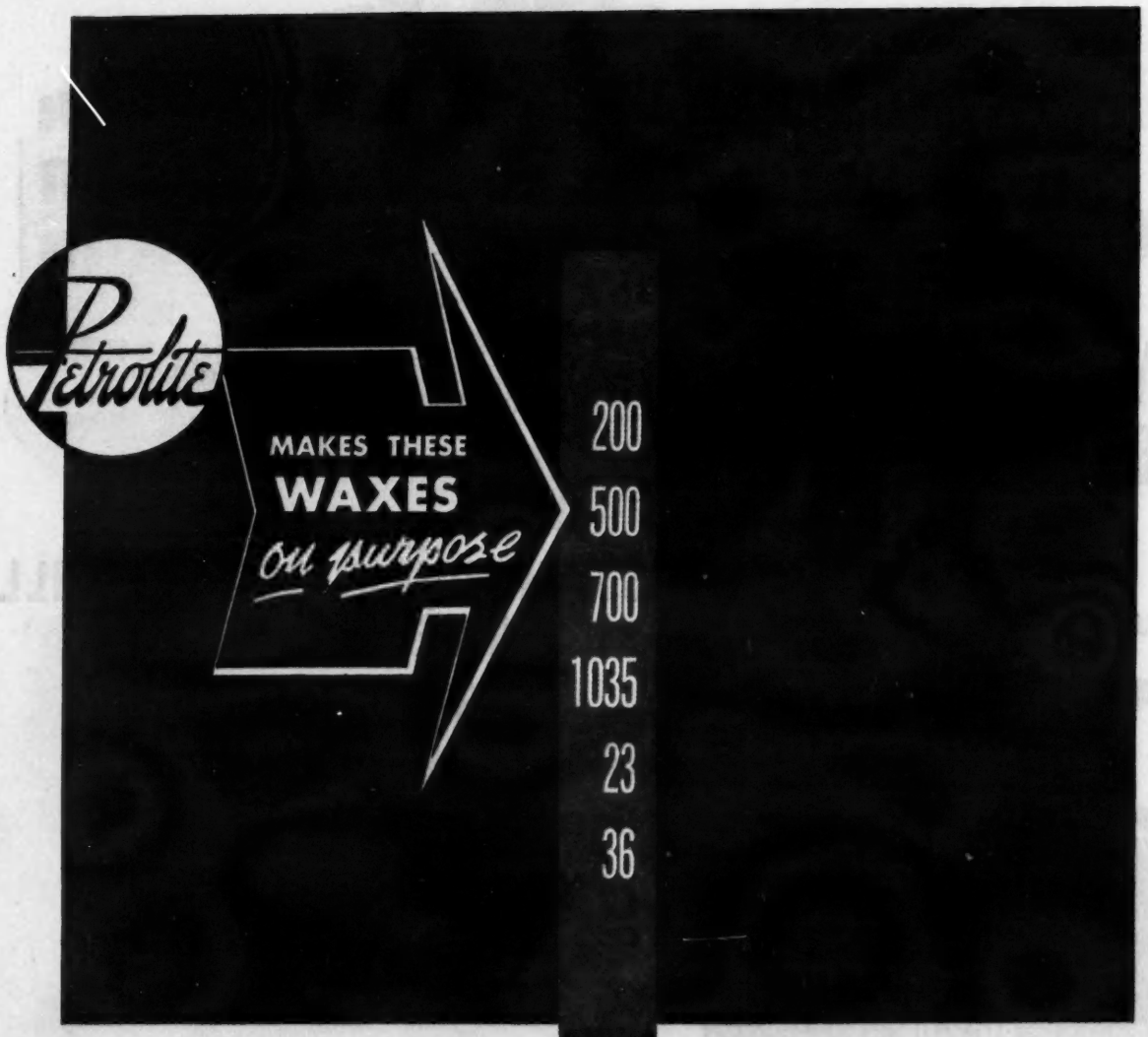
Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .75 - .90
Warfarin 0.5%, dms., 50 lbs. f.o.b. N Y or Chicago lb 1.95 - —
25-49 lbs. same basis lb 2.05 - —
5-24 lbs., cns., same basis lb 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.106.50 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock.ton.103.50 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .11 - .11½
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .11½ - —
S. Africa, 62%; tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .11½ - —
Wax amorphous (see Wax micro crystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .45 - .46
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs.lb. .80 - .81
slab, bgs .....lb. .79 - .80
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .64 - .65
Brazilian, bgs.....lb. .74 Nom.
Central American, bgs....lb. .67 - .69
refined, yellow, bricks, cs....lb. .71 - .73
slabs, bgs.....lb. .70 - .72
Candelilla, crude, bgs .....lb. .76 - .78
refined, bgs.....lb. .79 - .80
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra: 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots.lb. 1.06 - 1.08
North Country, No. 2, ton lots, lb. 1.10 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.06 - 1.08
refined, bgs., ton lots....lb. 1.09 - 1.11
Wax, carnauba, yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.23 - 1.25
No. 2 .....lb. 1.21 - 1.23
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs. .....lb. .45 - .50
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM amber cns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
black, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½ - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .13½ - —
white, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .17 - —
black, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½ - —
Less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½ - —
white, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, basis lb. .20½ - —
Less than 20,000 lbs same basis lb. .21½ - —
black, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .20 - —
Wax, microcrystalline, white, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½ - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .34½ - —
Montan, dom., black, raw, bgs. lb. .25 - .25½
refined, bgs .....lb. .31 - .32
imported, Bohemian, bgs.....lb. .15 - —
German, bgs.....lb. .14½ - .15
Ouricury, ref., bgs.....lb. .83 - .85
Paraffin (see P.)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .30 - .33
cakes, cs.....lb. .31 - .34
Sugar cane, refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .85 - —
imp., bgs., N. Y. lb. .53 - —
White lead (see Lead, white)
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry grd, 99.5% 325 mesh bgs. c.l. works ton 8.00 -10.00
smaller lots works ton 9.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l. works ton 18.00 -30.00
smaller lots works ton 21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l .....ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l whse ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs. c.l ton 18.00 -20.00
l.c.l ton 25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
Thin, natural, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
rossed, bls.....lb. .19 - .22
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Wollastonite, 20 mesh, bgs., f.o.b. works..ton.19.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.20.00 -27.00
Woodflour 40 mesh bulk c.l., works East ton 32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 40.00 - —
60 mesh bulk c.l. same basis ton 37.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton 45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis, ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis .....ton.60.00 -62.00
Woodflour in bgs extra returnable
Woolfat, crude (see Degras)
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs .....lb 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls .....lb 35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls .....lb 28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58° C. m.p., ref. dms. c.l. works frt equald lb. 193 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 196 - —
tanks, same basis lb 18 - —
45°-47°C. dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .153 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 156 - —
tanks, same basis lb .14 - —
fractions, over 7°C., b.p., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed dms .....lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30½ - —
Chicago district gal. .33½ - —
Cleveland district gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .30½ - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .33 - —
Petroleum, indust., 100, tanks, Youngtown, Ohio gal. .30½ - —
Albany, N. Y gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns .....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls.....lb. 2.06 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.20 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. allds., E. of Rockies..lb. 1.32 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse 1c per lb higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island...lb. .32 - —
Mvc Ala., Fla. Ga., La. Shreveport 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 2.05 - 2.15
G, pigments, bbls.....lb. 1.91 - 2.05
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb 0141 - 0250
l.c.l. works lb 0166 - 0275
French type, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04½ - —
l.c.l lb 04¾ - —
Peruvian type, bgs. c.l. lb 0185 - 0210
synth, bgs. c.l., works....lb 09½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb 09¾ - —



THE PURPOSE being to develop and manufacture the finest microcrystalline waxes available in the wax market today. To achieve this end, the Petrolite refinery has been designed strictly as a wax refinery —with Petrolite, better waxes are the achievement, not a by-product. All we ask is that you prove this to your own satisfaction...check the specifications ...send for samples...ask for our descriptive technical bulletins...let us know if we can give you technical assistance toward the use of our waxes in your product.

SPECIFICATIONS

	Melting Point °F	Penetration with 100 gms.	Color N.P.A.	Acid Number	Sapon. Number
200	190/195	10 max.	Brown	Nil	Nil
500	190/195	10 max.	2 to 2½	Nil	Nil
700	190/195	5 max.	2 to 2½	Nil	Nil
1035	195/200	2 max.	2 to 2½	Nil	Nil
*23	180 min.	4 to 6	4 to 5	20-25	55-65
*36	180 min.	5 to 7	5 to 6	30-35	75-85

★ EMULSIFIABLE WAXES

PETROLITE *Crown* WAX

PETROLITE CORPORATION, LIMITED
WAX DIVISION
30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK 4, NEW YORK • BOX 398, KILGORE, TEXAS

W 51-3

Yellow mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	4.15	—
smaller lots	lb.	4.17	—
Ocher American golden, bgs., works	lb.	.01¼	.02¾
Zinc, (chromate) bbls., divd.	lb.	.27	—
basic, divd.	lb.	.30	—
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.21	.22
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)			
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb	28	.30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vrs.	oz.	4.75	5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.35	—
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.37	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.40	—
Zinc acetate, tech. bbls., dms., works.	lb.	.28	.30
NF VIII, dms	lb.	.53	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., divd. E	lb.	.19½	—
Carbonate, purified, powd., dms.	lb.	.26	—
tech., rubbermakers', bgs., works.	lb.	.10¾	.11¼
precipitated, powd., dms	lb.	.26	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.70	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.10	—
gran., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.45	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.85	—
solution 50%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35	—
tanks, works	100 lbs	4.10	—
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).			
Cyanide kgs. works	lb.	.457	.477
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.22	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40	—
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.21¼	—
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.92	—
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.45	.46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.17½	—
Naphthenate liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld.	lb.	.24	—
10% Zn, dms. frt. alld	lb.	.29¼	—
Oleate, tused, bbls	lb.	.36	—
Oxide, pigments, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., divd	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.17	—
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., divd	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.17	—
leaded, 5% bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.17	—
35%, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.16⅝	—
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.17⅛	—
50%, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.16⅞	—
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.17⅜	—
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., divd	lb.	.17¾	—
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.18¾	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.18¼	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., divd	lb.	.18¼	—
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.19¼	—
USP, ctns., c.l., divd	lb.	.19¼	—
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.20¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs			
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms.	lb.	.42	—
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12	—
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.41	—
ton lots	lb.	.42	—
less ton lots	lb.	.43	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	6.85	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.25	9.75
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works, divd.	100 lbs.	6.05	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	6.45	8.95
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., divd., same basis	100 lbs.	9.25	9.75
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.00	10.50
Zinc sulphate to bbls. 40c higher			
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.26	—
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., divd	lb.	.24	—
fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.10	1.90
phosphorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.85	2.50
Thionosulphonate, NF gran. bbls., dms	lb.	.33	.34
powd., bbls	lb.	.36	.37
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.25	—
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.60	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.00	11.50
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	.1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.25	—
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol ZrO_2, bbls., works	lb.	.26½	—
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	8.00
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	2.10	—
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45	.48
98½-99% white, milled, electri-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb	.60	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.35½	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03¾	.03¾
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.04¼	.04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¼	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.05¾	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.12½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.13	.17

Evans Adds Researchers

Evans Research & Development Corporation has announced the appointment of nine chemists to its research staff. They are Marion C. Froelich, Kenneth L. McHugh, Irene F. Ruggiere, Hilde R. Weil, Elizabeth H. Neu, Ruth Kahn, Alice Schneider, Patrick V. Bonsignore and Marilyn A. Grimm, all 1951 graduates.

Merck & Co. Names Scott To Control Division Post

Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., has announced the appointment of Dr. A. B. Scott to the newly-created post of associate director of the chemical control division.

At the same time C. H. Krusie has been made assistant director of chemical control in charge of quality testing and quality maintenance. Dr. H. A. Frediani, former manager of the analytical research department, has been named assistant director in charge of analytical research.

Other division changes include the appointment of A. J. Thompson, jr., to succeed Mr. Krusie as manager of quality testing and the appointment of J. M. Young as manager of government liaison.

Parke, Davis Promotes Dicks

Merrill W. Dicks, former field manager in the Los Angeles, Calif., branch of Parke, Davis & Co., has been promoted to assistant manager of the drug firm's hospital and biological sales department in the home offices at Detroit, Mich. Mr. Dicks joined Parke, Davis as a salesman in the Denver, Col., branch in 1946. He became a field manager and was transferred to the Los Angeles branch in 1949.

Brazilian Carnauba Wax Output Estimates Good

Brazil's carnauba wax output in 1951-52 is expected to be at least 12,100 short tons, approaching the better-than-average harvests of 1950-51 and 1949-50 of 12,570 tons and 12,280 tons, respectively, according to R. A. Godfrey, American Consulate, Fortaleza. Due to the scarcity of rainfall this year, the first cutting of carnauba palms began somewhat earlier than usual and is already well underway.

As of mid-August, the warehouse Fortaleza price for one arroba (33 pounds) of fatty grey carnauba wax was 590 cruzeiros. The equivalent price in United States dollars per pound would be $1 f.o.b. Fortaleza, or $1.10 c.i.f. New York. Aside from an increased demand and certain speculative aspects of the market, a strong factor favoring increased prices is the stock position. It is generally agreed that stocks of wax available for export are probably the smallest in many years.

Blood Plasma Export Rules Eased by OIT

Conditions under which limited quantities of commercial blood plasma may be licensed for export to meet essential needs of American companies abroad, and for other specific end uses in friendly foreign countries, have been established by the Office of International Trade. The action affects only commercial plasma and not that obtained from voluntary blood donations through the Red Cross, hospitals, etc. Details of the procedure were announced in "Current Export Bulletin No. 638."

Arner Co. Elects Clark

Election of Roy Clark, chief chemist, as secretary of the Arner Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has been announced by Dr. Niels C. Klendshoj, executive vice-president. Mr. Clark, who joined the pharmaceutical manufacturing firm in 1925, will continue in his technical administrative post. Prior to his association with Arner, he was a chemist for John T. Milliken & Co. and Wm. R. Warner & Co., both of St. Louis.

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Volume 160 September 24, 1951 Number 13

CCC Under Congressional Probe

Congress these days seems to be doing more investigating than legislating. Some of this detective work has proved of great benefit to the American people; exposure of the "five-percenters," and the current probes into certain unsavory transactions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Internal Revenue Bureau may be cited as examples. The value of others is nebulous. The hearings in Hollywood on Communist influences in the movies will probably end with but a few small fish in the net. The probe into the alleged "baseball monopoly" accomplished nothing.

One reason for these Congressional excursions into fields of alleged depredation is the 1952 election contest. Investigations, even if they prove fruitless, mean headlines, and headlines mean votes. If the Communists-in-Hollywood hearings prove unproductive, at least they have been duly reported on the entertainment pages of the daily press—and movie fans are voters. The baseball probe, carried out in an atmosphere of simpering sentimentality for the great American game, did nothing but waste taxpayers' money. But it told the sports-minded American public that Congress was all for our national pastime. That's like being in favor of motherhood.

There is one investigation taking shape in the senate, however, which may prove a boon to the ever-suffering taxpayer. It was instigated by Senator Williams of Delaware who turned his microscope on an unsavory transaction involving the Commodity Credit Corporation. He says CCC paid out $382,201.11 in price support funds in twenty months for the use of buildings leased in 1949 from Mid-West Storage & Realty Company of Kansas City, Mo., which only four days previously had leased the same buildings from War Assets Administration.

A second salvo was fired by Senator Kem of Missouri, Republican, naturally, who demanded a full investigation of the way the farm price-support program is being administered. It is earnestly hoped that the Kem proposal is supported in Congress, and that particular attention be directed toward the influence of the farm lobby in the administration's farm program.

Price-support funds are not appropriated and not subject to effective supervision by the General Accounting Office. Government price-support for agricultural products last year cost $345,600,000 ($96,000,000 more than the previous year), representing the net loss sustained by CCC in acquiring and disposing of surpluses. On the face of crop production outlook for this season, it would appear that another heavy outlay in price support losses is in prospect.

Congress, including representatives from urban areas, has time and again in the past displayed its amenability to farm bloc pressure. But with the evidence of the staggering cost of the price-support program before him, how can any conscientious legislator ignore the fact that money paid by all taxpayers is being diverted to the benefit of a few? Yet Congress refuses to sanction a more flexible parity system, and the farm bloc is insatiable.

Big meat packers, one of which will halt operations one week in every four or five, complain that they lose money on each head of cattle slaughtered, because price ceilings established by the Office of Price Stablization have caught them in a squeeze. There are price ceilings for meat-on-the-hoof but farmers and cattlemen have been getting above-ceiling prices for many of their animals because the regulations exact no penalty for selling above ceilings. You can be sure the farm lobby was around when that "no penalty" clause was written.

How strong the pressure is for full investigation of the CCC and the price-support program is yet to be seen. Certainly senators from states with large industrial areas, peopled by workers caught in the squeeze of frozen wages and rising food costs, should put their full weight behind the move. One hopeful sign lies in Agriculture Secretary Brannan's warning last week that the entire farm program is threatened by rising antagonisms caused by some farm leaders' lack of consideration for the general public.

Air Pollution Campaign in NYC

The chemical industry should watch closely current developments in New York City. There, an afternoon newspaper, notably successful in many and varied "crusades" over the years, has cast a disapproving, editorial eye on air pollution. The first concrete result of this campaign was an eruption of bitter disagreement among top officials of the city's smoke control bureau. Second, was issuance of a number of warnings, hastily-drawn by the bureau, to a few isolated scapegoats.

The newspaper got its first big break when smog (the smoke control bureau refused to sanction official use of the word) settled over New York on September 12. The bureau and the city's health board were swamped with telephone calls from irate citizens, suffering from the atmospheric condition. The bureau could offer no explanation. Industry was not heard from. Then, early last week, more than 500 workers in the industrial area of New Jersey were made ill by what was described as smog in the form of whitish haze. Later in the week, the thick, acrid smog descended over the same area (and over Metropolitan New York), causing illness to scores more. The other daily newspapers in New York and those in New Jersey communities started to play up the story. The New Jersey State Commission on Air Pollution immediately started to investigate. Industry made no move.

Such campaigns may prompt the public to attribute every slight, unexplained illness to air pollution, and this can spread rapidly to other communities. Ill-advised, hastily-drawn restrictive legislation, prepared by legislators under pressure from an uninformed, impatient electorate, may well follow. Unless industry throughout the country works quickly to counteract this trend, it may find itself being slowly strangled by such laws.

A chemical industry public relations expert in an address to the recent meeting of the National Petroleum Association, gave the essence of his many years' experience in this type of work. This gentleman is not one who merely sees; he translates into practical business proposals the gist of his knowledge and observation. He drove home the point that if business wants to win public understanding and proper evaluation of its operations and services, it must carry a strong fight to the American people—"not from the rooftops but over the back fences, by talking face to face with our neighbors."

If business is going to win sympathetic understanding, this gentleman felt it must take its fight right down to the precinct—the circle of influence surrounding each particular element of business. Every company has such a circle of influence among its employees, stockholders, customers, neighbors and friends; it can talk to this group honestly and effectively. If each company would make a real effort to bring the facts to those within the sound of its own voice, then industry and the public would be well on their way to better understanding. This speaker professed no fear of the reaction of the people if they have the facts upon which to base an intelligent judgment.

For the Bookshelf

MODERN CHEMICAL PROCESSES—A Series of Articles Describing Chemical Manufacturing Plants. By the Editors of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry in conjunction with the technical staffs of the cooperating organizations. Cloth; 222 pages. New York: Reinhold Publishing Company. $4.

This is a reproduction of chemical manufacturing articles which appeared in the ACS publication beginning in 1948. The data are economically and technically informative.

An overall evaluation of the information would have to be generalizing. A better idea can be got from a listing of the what and who:—Contact sulphuric acid from sulphur (Monsanto), chlorine and caustic soda (Diamond Alkali), iodine from oilwell brines (Dow Chemical), continuous superphosphate production (Sackett & Sons), barium-potassium chromate pigment (National Lead), fine chemicals from coal (Tennessee Products and Chemical), liquid fuel from coal (United States Bureau of Mines), synthetic methanol (Commercial Solvents), alcohols by sodium reduction (Procter & Gamble), low-temperature manufacture of chemical rubber (Copolymer Corporation), carotene and chlorophyl (Valley Vitamins), chloroquine (Winthrop-Stearns), paint and varnish (Cook Paint and Varnish), petroleum-base protective coatings (Lion Oil), drier soap (Ferro Chemical), continuous distillation of gum turpentine (United States Department of Agriculture), selective extraction of vegetable oils with furfural (Pittsburgh Plate Glass), solvent extraction of oil from soybeans (Central Soya), phenolic resin glues for plywood (Reichhold Chemicals), oxidation of cellulose (Tennessee Eastman), basic refractory brick (Harbison-Walker), paving asphalt from California crude oil (California Asphalt and California Research), citrus fruit processing (Texsun Citrus Exchange).

The text pages are full of pictures and plans. Each subject has a comprehensive bibliography. There is an index to materials, machines, and other things.

Washington Talks

—Continued from page 5

ed good possibilities of oil recovery. Interior is still wrestling with the problem of what to do about the claims, and is looking for some legal way out of the mess.

One point being raised is that the tidelands are not public lands in the sense of the word that congress intended it to be. Another point is that the scrip was issued to encourage homesteading and is not valid for other purposes. Enough legal questions seem to be involved in the situation to almost make it a certainty that the supreme court will have to pass on the validity of the claims. But, in the meantime, so long as the states and the federal government remain at loggerheads over who owns the lands, Interior can stall its decision on honoring the scrip.

Corporations Get Tax Delay

Corporations which haven't filed their income tax returns for taxable years ending after June 30, 1950, and before February 1, 1951, have been given an extension of time until November 15 by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Delays in filing of the returns have faced many corporations because of the complications of the excess profits tax which congress enacted over a year ago. This is the first time that the corporations have had to report on their excess profits, since World War II days, and the many exemptions of products, and partial exemptions, are creating headaches for the accountants.

The commissioner had previously granted corporations a delay until September 15 to file their returns, but that hasn't been long enough in some instances, and congress has voted another two-months' delay which the commissioner has put in force.

ECA Wants Price Lists

At the present time, the Economic Cooperation Administration has special technical and economic missions in several of the southeast Asia countries, but they are finding it very difficult to properly order commodities required in sufficient detail to permit intelligent bidding. This is especially true for the health and rehabilitation programs of those areas.

Any manufacturer or wholesaler interested in doing business in these markets might find it wise to send his catalogs and export price lists to these missions. The ECA says that the missions will be very glad to receive them. The mailing addresses of the officials or organizations to whom catalogs should be sent can be had for the asking from ECA.

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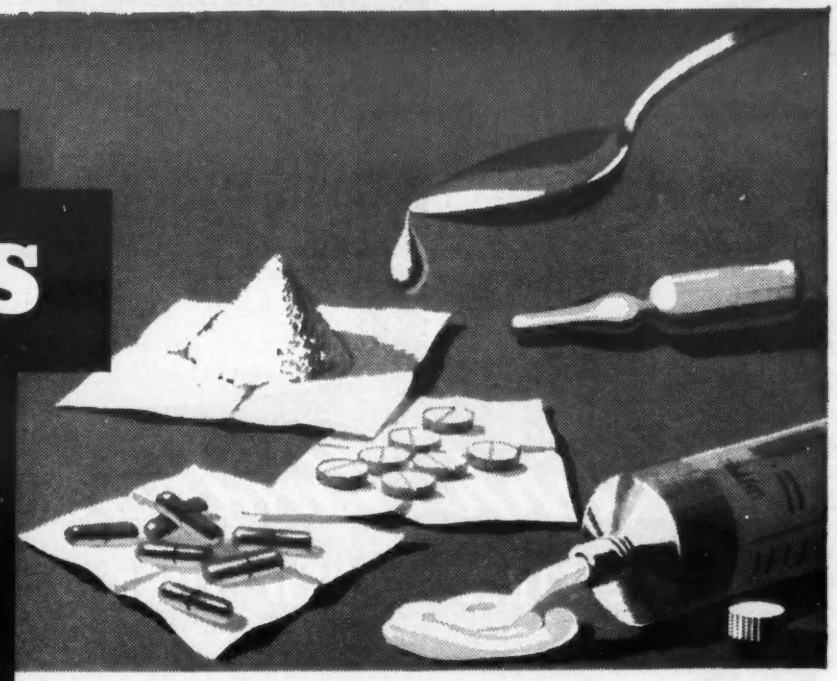

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Heavy Chemicals

Glacial acetic acid in tankcars was advanced 2½ cents per pound last week by one of the major producers but the others did not follow through. Production is sold for this month and there is some October acid available which will probably move rapidly under the current price differential. C.P. was also higher and an upward revision of the lower strength commercial grades of acetic acid is expected shortly. Hydrofluoric acid is rapidly working toward the short side as a result of cutback production stemming from the stringency in sulphuric acid. Output of the entire list of fluorides is being seriously affected by the situation in hydrofluoric acid. Supply conditions in chromic acid were spotty with some producers in better shape than others. Oxalic acid showed definite improvement and there was no shortage of muriatic or nitric acids.

Quicksilver scored another advance with sellers holding back offerings and awaiting future developments. The other nonferrous metals were firm and in tight supply. Price declines were noted in copper naphthenate and sodium cyanate. Relaxation of demand has improved the position of both potassium chlorate and sodium chlorate and shipments are available for October-November shipment. This is the first time in several months that the eastern producer has been in a position to name specified shipping dates. August allocations of nickel sulphate have been completed and September shipments are now coming through. Producers of copper sulphate are taking orders based on price at time of shipment and are booking orders for next February. Caustic potash and potassium carbonate have been available from first hands on spot. Bakeries are taking ammonium bicarbonate but demand for sponge rubber has relaxed. There was plenty of liquid caustic soda and some flaked offered by producers on spot, and there was no first hand shortage of spot soda ash. No easement could be noted in the supply of chlorine.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 100.3 percent for the week ending September 15, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 78.7R in the preceding week and 103.2 for the corrsponding week in 1950.

Acrylonitrile—Broadened consuming demand has kept the supply position definitely tight with production under pressure for shipments. The synthetic rubber, textile fiber and chemical industries have all been represented in the current buying movement and, although production has increased, the overall demand has topped current output. The carlot price for drums is 44½c. and tankcars are moving at 43c. per pound f.o.b. the works.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—In producing quarters it was stated that demand from the cracker bakeries has increased but inquiry from the sponge rubber manufacturers has relaxed. Immediate shipments could be purchased from a comfortable supply condition.

Cobalt—Reported exports of cobalt in June were 2,393 pounds (gross weight) of metal (including scrap), compared with 588 pounds in May. Exports of cobalt oxide and salts are not separately classified by the Department of Commerce.

Copper Naphthenate—Priced lower at 24¾c. per pound for 8 percent liquid in drums, a net decline of 1c. per pound. This material is used in the manufacture of metallic soap for mildew control. Demand has not been unusually active of late.

Copper Sulphate—February shipments are now being booked at prices time of shipment. The market supply has shown no indication of easement from its tight position and available stocks are not expected to increase over the remainder of this year. The current stringency has stimulated buying interest in futures and it looks as though buyers are going to make sure their forward requirements are covered. Florida seemed to be leading in the buying movements. Industrial demand was strongly sustained at a high level and there was no relaxation in the inquiry for export.

Defluorinated Phosphate Rock — Increased demand from the stock feed trade has over-topped production temporarily and left the supply situation exceedingly tight. The market was bare of supplies at the close of the week.

Nickel Sulphate — Slight improvement in distribution was reported in producing quarters although it was admitted the market was more or less in a jam. August shipments have been completed and September deliveries are now being made under the allocation program.

Potash, Caustic—Market position steady with supply situation about normal. Although stocks are not excessive, producers have inventories and spot sales have been made. The relaxation of demand mostly from the soapmakers has improved supply conditions with production running at capacity.

Potassium Carbonate—Edge has continued off demand with a corresponding increase in available stocks. The call from glass plants has slowed down considerably while the movement to other sources has not been unusually heavy.

Potassium Chlorate—Consumer inventories appear to have been built up sufficiently to cause some relaxation of demand. Producers are now in a position to offer October-November shipment at former price levels.

Soda Ash—Supply position continued easy with most of the producers able to accept spot orders. Industrial demand is not pressing at present and the combined tonnage movement is below general expectations. In some producing quarters it was stated that demand has not increased but shipments are running about the same as in August.

Soda, Caustic—There is no shortage of liquid caustic at present. Like soda ash most of the producers can supply spot material. Flaked is not as free as liquid although the supply situation has eased and some first hand sales on spot have been reported. Demand showed no unusual activity and so far the expected pick-up has not materialized.

Sodium Chlorate—Suppliers are beginning to see daylight for this chemical. The eastern producer for the first time since last Spring is able to name specific dates for shipment. October-November deliveries are offered at current prices. The market supply position has been improving all month with relaxation of pressure for weed control requirements.

Sodium Cyanate—Priced lower in some supply quarters. For lots involving 1,000 pounds 85c. per pound was named with a range upward to $1.25 depending upon the quantity and seller.

Sodium Nitrite—Production has leveled off contract requirements and shipments are moving out on time. Producers have not been able to make any extensive increase in inventories but the present outlook is considered favorable.

Tin Salts—Absence of fluctuations in tin metal has left the market for tin salts steady. Limitation on end-uses has restricted sales and placed producers' inventories ample to meet requirements. Current prices are based on tin at $1.03 per pound.

Zinc Sulphate—Available stocks shorter in some producing quarters than in others. The agricultural season is over in the eastern area but inquiries from Florida have started and are expected to increase as the season progresses. Demand from rayon mills has continued rather spotty with shipments for mining use holding about normal. It was stated that in some instances production has been held down by the shortage of sulphuric acid.

Acids

Acetic—Glacial was advanced $2.50 per 100 pounds to $11.50 in tankcars works by one of the producers. The advance is effective on spot and on October 1 for contracts. In other producing quarters $9 the former price was named. The market situation in glacial has improved

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Acetic acid, C.P., drums, 50c. per 100 lbs.
Quicksilver, $5 per flask.

Prices Reduced

Copper naphthenate, 1c. per lb.
Sodium cyanate, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Sept. 22, 1950
245.2	245.2	245.2	223.4	232.1

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Sept. 22, 1950
126.1	126.1	126.1	121.9	122.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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its supply condition during the month with shipments going forward on schedule but their are no excess stocks. September shipments were mostly under contract. There were no changes in the lower strength commercial grades to date but the trade is expecting an upward revision shortly. C. P. was up 50c. per 100 pounds to $15 drums in carlots and $16 in l.c.l., works.

Chromic—While some producers are meeting plating requirements without much difficulty, others are considerably behind contract schedules. Demand has continued steady but less urgent than noted early in the year.

Hydrofluoric—Supply conditions have become tighter since the beginning of the month and production has been held down by the shortage of sulphuric acid. Stocks were available for domestic use but were not in free supply.

Muriatic—No pinch in stocks of this acid. Immediate shipments were named for all strengths and the overall supply situation was described as comfortable.

Nitric—Not in as free supply as muriatic but readily available except in tanks. Then appeared to be sufficient acid but a shortage of tankcars.

Oxalic—Relaxation of demand has been reflected in easement from the former tight supply condition. Some producers who were weeks behind on shipments are now only days behind and others are on even beam. The market position has been improving all month.

Sulphuric—There was no indication of improvement in the supply position of this market and no easement is expected unless more sulphur is made available. Demand is sustained at a high level and considerably above current production.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum — Shipments of aluminum wrought products during July, on an average working-basis, dropped by moderately amounts from the level of the preceding month, according to the Bureau of the Census. Aluminum wrought products shipped in July, on an average working-day basis, were below June by 10 percent and July 1950 by 6 percent. July shipments of aluminum wrought products, unadjusted for the number of working days, totaled 132,000,000 pounds, as compared with 146,000,000 pounds in June and 135,000,000 pounds in July 1950. The total for the first seven months of 1951 amounted to 1,057,000 pounds, an increase of 17 percent over the figure for the corresponding period last year.

Copper—Stocks of refined copper held in the United States by the members of the Copper Institute at the end of August amounted to 70,812 tons, an increase of 2,767 over the 68,045 a month earlier, the institute reported. Deliveries to domestic fabricators increased to 105,063 tons from 101,095 in July but production was down to 79,613 from 95,258 in July.

Refined supplies of copper held by members outside the United States amounted to 161,269 tons, an increase of 1,797 over the 159,472 on July 31. Deliveries were 35,607 tons, against 82,251 in July, and refined production was 105,907 tons, compared with 101,095 tons in the preceding month.

Production from copper-base scrap as refined copper, and in alloys and chemicals by the larger consuming groups totaled 90,595 short tons in June, or 2,902 tons less than in May, according to the Bureau of Mines. June output, however, was 2,985 tons higher than the monthly average for the first five months of 1951. Output of brass ingot was 34,172 tons in June, or two percent less than in May. Primary copper plants recovered 14,731 tons of refined copper from scrap, compared with 16,556 tons in May, whereas secondary recovery in brass mill products was virtually the same in May and June, about 40,000 tons. Copper-base scrap consumption in June by secondary copper smelters was 42,200 tons, by brass mills 40,519 tons, and by primary producers 23,681 tons, a total of 106,400 tons compared with 112,858 tons in May.

Lead—Lead mine production in the United States declined in July falling 6 percent below the June level and 14 percent below the monthly average of 1950, according to the Bureau of Mines. Lead output in terms of recoverable metal in July was 30,746 short tons produced at an average daily rate of 992 tons. In June recoverable metal produced totaled 32,681 tons or an average of 1,089 tons per day.

Lead production in the states East of the Mississippi River amounted to 465 tons or about 2 percent of the nation's total. The northwestern Illinois and southwestern Wisconsin district in this region showed a slight gain over June, but the over-all output for the region was 8 percent less because of declines elsewhere. The 4 states of the west central states re-

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gion produced 11,202 short tons of lead, or 36 percent of the nation's output in July. This was 7 percent less than in June.

The western states region produced 19,079 tons of lead or 62 percent of the month's total output. This represents a 5 percent decrease from the June production. All states of the region showed decreases except California, Colorado, and New Mexico which had gains of 4 to 9 percent. The general decrease throughout the United States in July is attributed to summer vacations which decrease the man shifts in the mines, mills and smelters.

Magnesium — Production of primary magnesium for the first seven months of 1951 was 15,217 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. Month-end stocks reached a low point in June, but recovered to establish a new high for the year in July. Four of the reactivated government-owned plants reported production in July. The first of the seven government-owned magnesium plants to report production was the Canaan, Connecticut plant, which started in March. Production started at the Velasco, Texas, plant in May, at the Manteca, California plant in June and at the Painesville, Ohio plant in July. Production was expected to start in August at the Spokane, Washington and Wingdale, New York plants. The seventh government plant at Luckey, Ohio, has been operated by the Brush-Beryllium Co. since May, 1949, for production of beryllium. It has not yet been determined whether the Luckey plant will be converted to the production of magnesium.

Quicksilver—Priced higher at $210 to $215 per flask with reports of a substantial quantity having been sold at $209.50. The withdrawal of several sellers from the market has kept spot offerings limited and has added strength to the situation while buying interest has shown some improvement.

San Francisco—Business conditions were reported generally slow the past week. Inquiry remains light with stocks limited. Metal quoted $205 per flask.

Silver—Mine output of recoverable silver in July 1951 fell 4 percent to 3,234,457 ounces compared with the preceding month, and on a daily average basis was 7 percent less, according to the Bureau of Mines. There was a considerable variation in the change in rate of production of the principal silver-producing states. Outputs in Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Utah decreased 10, 1, 6, 5, and 8 percent, respectively; and outputs in California, Colorado, and New Mexico increased 1, 2, and 2 percent, respectively.

The drop in Arizona resulted from a lower production of copper ore containing byproduct silver at some of the large copper mines. The slight decline in Idaho was due to lower production of zinc-lead-silver ore by most of the larger mines. A smaller tonnage of copper ore milled accounted for the drop in Montana. The decline in Nevada was a reflection of shutdowns. Less production of copper ore at Bingham, caused a smaller output of silver in Utah. A shipment of mill clean-up from an inactive mine in Kern County increased the silver yield of California.

Tin—World mine output of tin for the first half of 1951 was placed at 83,500 tons by the International Tin Study Group. Production for the same period in 1950 was 82,200 tons. Tin production has reached the 1935-39 level in the last year and has been little affected by the sensational rise and break in the market. Mine production reached 167,000 tons in 1950, compared with 162,000 in 1949, 151,500 in 1948 and the average of 171,600 in the 1935-39 period. Little change was noted in the first half of 1951.

The three major fields—Malaya, Indonesia and Bolivia—produced more in 1950 than they had in 1935-39, and the Belgian Congo is approaching double its pre-war figure. On the other hand, Nigeria is finding it difficult to reach its previous position, and Thailand's rehabilitation has been slow. The major failures to produce on a pre-war level have been Burma, Indochina and China.

Zinc—During July the domestic production of zinc totalled 53,773 short tons of recoverable metal, a daily rate 8 percent lower than in June, according to the Bureau of Mines. Total production declined 5 percent below the 56,473 tons produced in June and was lower than any preceding month of 1951, although 1,825 tons greater than the monthly average for 1950. Average daily production in July was 1,735 tons as compared to 1,882 tons in June.

Zinc output in July for states East of the Mississippi River was 7 percent below the June level. In Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma output declined 7 percent from June because a smaller tonnage of crude ore was treated. In the western states over-all production declined only 3 percent and in Arizona, Montana, Nevada, and New Mexico actually rose slightly. The decreases are generally ascribed to Summer vacations which have reduced the total number of man-shifts.

Int'l Nickel Completes Two Projects at Creighton Mine

Simultaneous completion of two projects by the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd.—a new shaft and a new concentrator at its Creighton Mine—involving total expenditures of $17,000,000 was announced September 21 by R. Leslie Beattie, vice-president and general manager of Canadian operations.

The new shaft brings to thirteen the number of operating shafts in International Nickel's underground mines in the Sudbury district. The new mill, which concentrates ore before transportation to the smelter at Cooper Cliff, Ontario, has a capacity of 10,000 tons of ore a day. The additional underground ores will serve as replacement of open pit ores and will enable the company to continue refined nickel production capacity at the present rate of about 250,000,000 pounds per year. When designed in 1948, the mill was to have a daily capacity of 6,000 tons, but plans were changed two weeks after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea to accommodate the additional tonnage.

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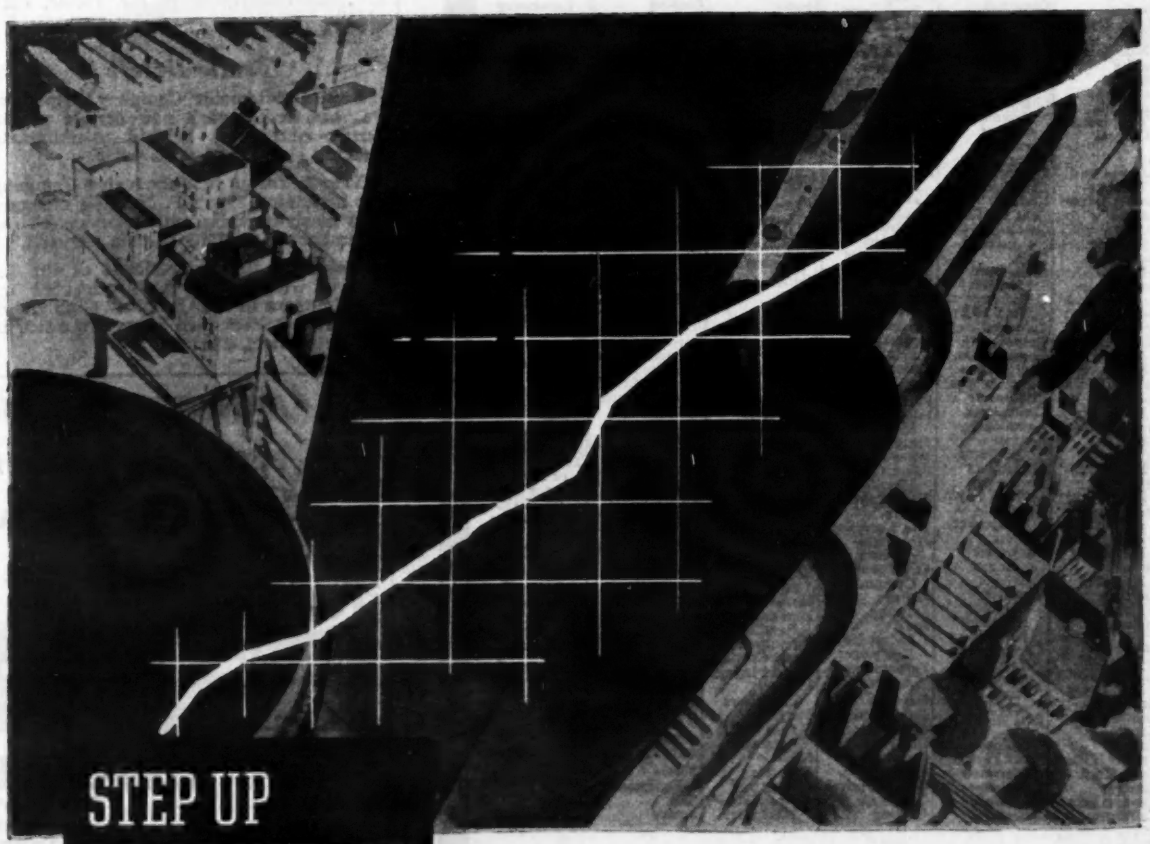

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Victor Promotions to Frye, Conant, Softley, Streitmatter

Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, has announced four staff promotions. Donald G. Frye has been named superintendent of the Morrisville, Pa., plant, replacing Edward L. Conant, who has been appointed superintendent of the Chicago Heights, Ill., plant. Howard Softley had become production superintendent at Morrisville, while LaVern O. Streitmatter has been made staff assistant to the production department in the Chicago office.

Mr. Frye started in Victor's production department at the Nashville, Tenn., plant in 1940 and was transferred to the Morrisville unit when that plant began operations in 1948. Mr. Conant, in his new post has succeeded H. B. Terry, recently promoted to general superintendent of the company's phosphate plants at Chicago Heights, Nashville and Morrisville. Mr. Conant started with Victor at the Chicago Heights plant in 1943, later becoming a division superintendent of that plant. He has been superintendent at Morrisville since 1948.

Mr. Softley started in the development department of the company's Chicago Heights plant in 1945, and, since last January, has been in charge of the shipping and materials handling division. Mr. Streitmatter joined Victor in 1946 in the development department, and, last January, was transferred to the Victor, Fla., plant.

Trade Briefs

Brooks Rotameter Company, Lansdale, Pa., has developed a new acrylic plastic purge meter that is said to eliminate packing glands and glass parts.

Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company has appointed Frank P. Minnelli manager of a newly-organized market research department at its Philadelphia division.

Walter J. Baeza, president of the Industrial Research Company located for twenty years in the Chemists' Club Building in New York will move his office to St. Petersburg, Fla.

Promoted by Pennsalt

Charles G. Whinfrey, jr. has been appointed sales supervisor of the agricultural chemicals department of Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia. He will also function as general marketing assistant to the manager of sales. Mr. Whinfrey has been with Pennsalt since 1948 and prior to his new appointment was technical sales representative in the New England territory.

Mines Bureau Gets Title To Mo. Ordnance Works

Formal transfer to the Bureau of Mines from the Department of the Army of the Missouri Ordnance Works at Louisiana, Mo., where for several years the Bureau of Mines has operated a demonstration plant for the production of synthetic liquid fuels from coal, was announced September 20 by Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman. President Truman signed the congressional act transferring the property on September 13.

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UK Sulphuric Acid Output For 2nd Quarter Reported

The National Sulphuric Acid Association has published statistics on second-quarter sulphuric acid production in the United Kingdom. Production of sulphuric acid and oleum in terms of 100 percent H_2SO_4 during the April 1-June 30 period of 1951, in tons, is as follows:—

	Chamber only	Contact only	Chamber and contact
Stocks April 1	28,742	31,294	60,036
Production	156,971	245,511	402,482
Receipts	23,210	20,335	*43,545
Oleum feed		1,379	1,379
Adjustments	—402	—27	—429
Uses	89,906	117,815	207,721
Despatches	89,590	114,337	233,927
Stocks June 30	28,625	36,340	64,965
Total capacity represented	198,170	310,170	508,340
Production p.c	79.0	79.2	79.1

* Includes 6,000 tons of imported acid.

Raw materials in tons employed by the sulphuric acid industry in the United Kingdom during the second quarter are as follows:—

	Stocks April 1	Receipts	Use	Stocks June 30
Pyrites	63,969	60,816	52,839	71,900
Spent oxide	196,137	81,325	56,492	216,745
Sulphur and H_2S	56,483	92,488	66,714	78,471
Zinc concentrates	24,061	45,436	44,070	25,327
Anhydrite	60	48,969	48,754	275

Consumption of sulphuric acid and oleum in tons of 100 percent H_2SO_4 in the United Kingdom during April 1-June 30 follows:—

Accumulators	2,447
Agricultural purposes	680
Bichromate and chromic acid	3,732
Bromine	3,015
Clays (fuller's earth, etc.)	2,335
Copper pickling	437
Dealers	3,814
Drugs and fine chemicals	3,385
Dyestuffs and intermediates	21,475
Explosives	5,657
Export	189
Glue, gelatine and size	106
Hydrochloric acid	13,484
Hydrofluoric acid	2,892
Iron pickling (including tin plate)	23,147
Leather	1,277
Metal extraction	454
Oil refining and petroleum products	17,660
Oils (vegetable)	2,250
Paint and lithopone	32,472
Paper, etc	809
Phosphates (industrial)	868
Plastics, not otherwise classified	5,680
Rayon and transparent paper	46,305
Sewage	2,814
Soap and glycerine	3,201
Sugar refining	127
Sulphate of ammonia	66,720
Sulphates of copper, nickel, etc	5,136
Sulphate of magnesium	1,400
Superphosphates	91,772
Tar and benzol	4,156
Textile uses	5,338
Unclassified	39,140
Total	*416,506

* Includes 15,454 tons of imported acid.

Monsanto Signs Pact to Run Army Chlorine-Caustic Unit

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has announced that it has signed a letter contract with the Chemical Corps of the Department of the Army for the operation and maintenance of the Chemical Corps' chlorine caustic plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala.

The plant currently is being constructed under a contract with the Corps of Engineers by Monsanto and Leonard Construction Company, Chicago, and will produce chlorine by the De Norma mercury cell process which Monsanto has adapted for use in the United States and Canada.

The company stated it will initiate negotiations immediately with the Chemical Corps for a formal contract. J. H. Zwemer, who has been project manager during construction, will be plant manager for Monsanto.

Esso Opens Europe's Largest Oil Refinery

The new Esso refinery, the largest in Europe, has been officially opened at Fawley, England. Financed entirely by private enterprise, the refinery has been completed in just over two years, several months ahead of schedule, by Esso Petroleum Company, Limited, affiliate of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey). The new £37,500,000 facilities will produce more than 42,000,000 barrels of petroleum products a year.

Kern Oil Sells Marketing Plant

Kern Oil Company, Ltd., a British concern with headquarters in Los Angeles, Calif., has announced that, effective October 1, the company will confine its activities to the production of crude petroleum. As of the first, Kern Oil will discontinue all operations as a marketer of refined products, and is selling its marketing plant to Tide Water Associated Oil Company.

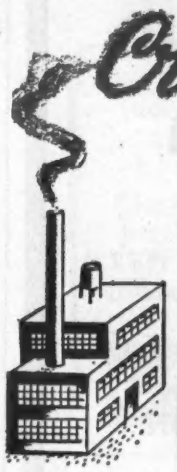
Int'l Nickel Publishes Booklet

A new, forty-four-page booklet on the fusion welding of nickel and the high nickel alloys has been published by the International Nickel Company. A complete technical treatise on the subject, it covers various forms of electric arc welding as well as gas welding. The booklet, designated as technical bulletin T-2, is available without charge through the technical service section of the International Nickel Company, 67 Wall street, New York 5.

Deep Rock Building New Lube Facility at Cushing

Construction is scheduled to start immediately at Deep Rock Oil Corporation's Cushing refinery on a new blending and packaging plant for motor oils and greases, W. J. Carthaus, vice-president, manufacturing and research division, has announced. The chemical plants division of Blaw-Knox Construction Company, has the contract for the refinery addition. It is expected that the new plant will be in operation late this year.

Capacity of Deep Rock's new facility will be 6,000,000 gallons annually, which represents roughly one-third of the Cushing refinery's output of lubricating oils. The other two-thirds is sold in tankcar lots to industrial users and compounders throughout the country.



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Typical Analysis	Phosphorus Pentoxide (P_2O_5) .....57.5% Sulfates (SO_3) ..... .07% Fluorine (F) .....5 ppm* Arsenic (As_2O_3) .....0.1 ppm* Lead (Pb) .....0.4 ppm*	Phosphorus Pentoxide (P_2O_5) ..... 53.1% Sulfates (SO_3) ..... .07% Fluorine (F) .....5 ppm* Arsenic (As_2O_3) .....0.1 ppm* Lead (Pb) .....0.4 ppm* *Parts per million
Types Available	Powdered and Granular	Powdered and Granular
pH — 1% Sol.	9.7	10.2
Solubility in 100 Parts of Water	25° C.—14.5 pts. 80° C.—23.25 pts. 40° C.—16.25 pts. 100° C.—32.5 pts. 60° C.—19.25 pts.	25° C.—6.0 pts. 80° C.—41.1 pts. 50° C.—16.5 pts. 95° C.—29.0 pts. 75° C.—46.0 pts.
Water Softening Efficiency—percentage of phosphate on weight of water required to secure zero hardness toward soap. Test waters contained 2 to 1 ratio of calcium to magnesium hardness.	Hardness PPM: 50 / 100 / 200 / 300 / 400 / 500 Room Temp.: 0.05% / 0.11 / 0.20 / 0.30 / 0.39 / 0.50 140° F.: 0.05% / 0.11 / 0.18 / 0.27 / 0.33 / 0.48 180° F.: 0.05% / 0.09 / 0.15 / 0.21 / 0.27 / 0.33 Sodium Tripolyphosphate solubilizes both calcium and magnesium soaps.	Hardness PPM: 50 / 100 / 200 / 300 / 400 / 500 Room Temp.: 0.21% / 0.38 / 0.56 / 0.66 / 0.75 / 0.88 140° F.: 0.21% / 0.30 / 0.45 / 0.55 / 0.69 / 0.75 180° F.: 0.21% / 0.26 / 0.38 / 0.54 / 0.69 / 0.75 Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate solubilizes magnesium soaps and disperses calcium soaps.
Stability to Reversion in Hot Water Solutions. (Both products are stable for months in solution at room temperature.)	After 10 hours at 160° F. solution will contain approximately 98% STPP (unchanged), 1.2% pyrophosphate, and 0.8% orthophosphate. After 2 hours at 212° F. (boiling) solution will contain approximately 80% STPP, 12% pyrophosphate, and 8% orthophosphate.	After 10 hours at 160° F.—practically no hydrolysis—solution still contains approximately 100% of original concentration of TSPP. After 2 hours boiling—99% TSPP, 1% orthophosphate. After 20 hours boiling—90% TSPP, 10% orthophosphate.
Peptizing and Dispersing of Solid Particles.	Both products are very effective, the choice depending on nature of solid particles to be dispersed.	
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Uses	Water softening. Builder for detergents and soaps—including bar and chip soap (non-blooming). Industrial cleaners. Dispersant for pitch control in paper manufacture. Clay dispersing. Textile processing. Conditioning drilling muds.	Water softening. Builder for soaps and detergents. Conditioning drilling muds. Industrial cleaners subjected to high temperatures for long periods. Stabilizing peroxide bleach baths. Clay dispersing. Textile processing. De-inking newsprint. Tin plating.

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New Vice-Presidents of Continental Can Co.

E. R. Van Meter (left) and Lawrence Wilkinson have been elected vice-presidents of the Continental Can Company, New York, it was announced last week. Mr. Van Meter, who became associated with the company in 1944, has been general manager of the paper container division since 1950 and will now be vice-president of that division. Mr. Wilkinson resigned as director of the New York Civil Defense Commission to join the can firm, where he will be assistant to the chairman of the board.

Hercules Shifts Haggard

Dr. Homer H. Haggard, formerly a member of the Hercules Powder Company research staff, has joined the concern's export department staff. He will assist in the development of South American activities. Dr. Haggard became associated with Hercules in 1946 as a research chemist in the experiment station, the company's central research laboratories outside Wilmington, Del. He was named supervisor in the naval stores division of the experiment station in 1949. In 1951, he transferred to the offices of the paper makers chemical department as a technical representative.

Westinghouse Issues Lighting Data

Complete plans for outdoor industrial lighting are provided in a new twenty-four-page booklet, "Light for Plant Safety and Security," available from the Westinghouse Electric Corporation. Application suggestions and technics are given, such as the lighting of isolated fence boundaries, building-face boundaries, waterfront boundaries, and industrial thoroughfares. Various power distribution and control systems and mounting methods are provided. For a copy of booklet B-4791 write the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Box 2099, Pittsburgh 30.

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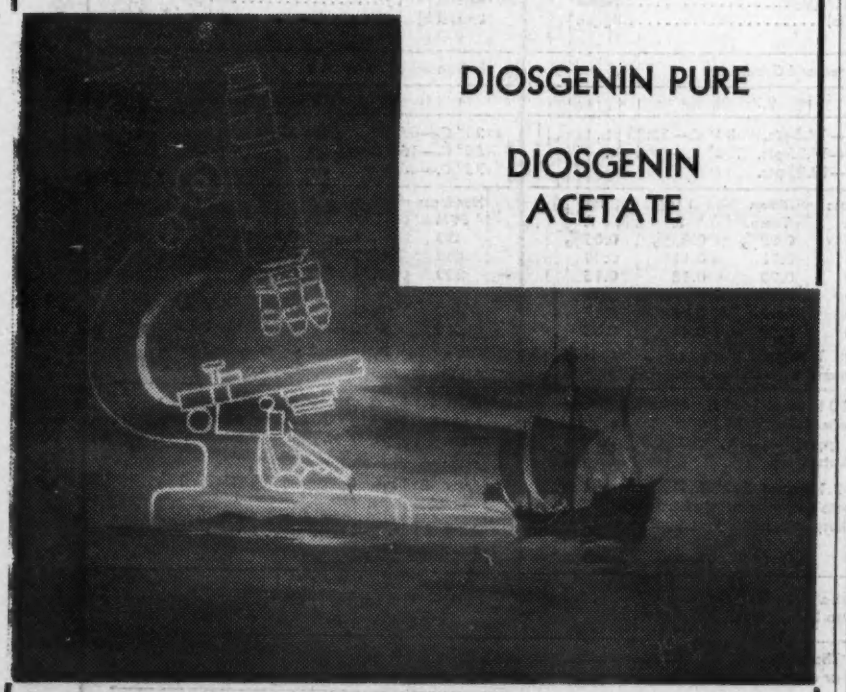

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ASTM District Meetings Scheduled October 9 and 10

The New England district of the American Society for Testing Materials will hold a meeting October 9 at 8 p.m. at the Commodore hotel, Cambridge, Mass. Speakers will be John W. Irvine, jr., professor of chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and A. F. Rupp, superintendent of the radioisotope development department of Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Professor Irvine will discuss "Industrial Application of Radioactive Methods," while Mr. Rupp's topic will be "Engineering for Radioisotopes."

The Ohio Valley district of ASTM, in conjunction with the American Louisville, Ky., section of the American Society for Metals, will hold a meeting October 10 at 7:30 p.m. at the University of Louisville. Truman S. Fuller, president of ASTM and engineer in charge of the works laboratory, General Electric Company, will discuss "Solving Problems in Materials, Particularly Metals."

Monsanto Engineering Posts To Richiusa and O'Keefe

The appointments of two section managers in the engineering department of Monsanto Chemical Company's organic chemicals division were announced last week. C. C. Richiusa was named process manager and J. E. O'Keefe was named construction manager. Both appointments are effective October 1.

Mr. Richiusa, who joined Monsanto in 1935 at Nitro, W. Va., has been assistant plant engineer and since 1942 has been in charge of all design work there. Mr. O'Keefe, who has been project superintendent at the company's William G. Krummrich plant at Monsanto, Ill., joined the company in 1939 in the maintenance and construction section of the John F. Queeny plant. In 1948 he was transferred to the Krummrich plant as superintendent of maintenance and construction.

NPC to Meet Oct. 31

A meeting of the National Petroleum Council has been called for October 31 in the conference room of the Department of the Interior building, it has been announced by Walter S. Hallanan, president of the council.

He said that reports will be submitted at the meeting on oil and gas availability, a 1,000,000-barrel expansion in output of pertoleum products, liquefied petroleum gas, quebracho requirements, synthetic fuel costs, petroleum truck transportation, trends in petroleum consuming equipment and underground storage for petroleum.

Trade Briefs

Frazier & Son, Belleville, N. J., has designed a new "Whiz-Packer" automatic rotary and convery combination, a high-speed packager for flat-bottom containers in a broad range of sizes and shapes, having wide or narrow openings.

George M. Murphy, consultant and member of the Atomic Energy Commission's technical information panel, has been named chairman of the chemistry department of New York University's Washington Square College of Arts and Science.

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Bamag-Meguin Announces New Nitric Acid Process

Bamag-Meguin of Germany announces its improved Fauser process for direct manufacture of nitric acid by oxidation of ammonia with pure oxygen. According to the company, either 60 percent acid is thus obtained for further conversion into sodium nitrate, ammonium nitrate, calcium ammonium nitre and ammonium sulphate or 98 percent concentration of nitric acid can be obtained without the use of sulphuric acid.

The use of pure oxygen instead of atmospheric air in the conversion of ammonia and in oxidation of nitric oxide and dioxide is said to result in considerable reduction of the size of the plant and to reduce its purchase price. The cost of operation of the plant is also claimed to be lower than with ordinary plants. The process is especially suitable where cheap oxygen is available.

The process and equipment are available through the manufacturer's exclusive agents, General Industrial Development Corporation, 270 Park avenue, New York 17.

Alaskan Tungsten Deposits Data Released by Geological Survey

Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman has announced release of a report and maps on tungsten deposits in the Gilmore Dome, Steele Creek-First Chance Creek, and Pedro Dome areas which lie 10 to 20 miles northeast of Fairbanks, Alaska. The report is on file in the offices of the Geological Survey, Room 1033 (Library) GSA Building, Washington, D. C.; Room 100, Old Mint Building, San Francisco, Calif.; Juneau and Fairbanks, Alaska; and at the office of the Bureau of Mines, Federal Building, Anchorage, Alaska. A limited number of mimeographed copies are available free on application to the director, Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C.

Alcoa to Start Building New Texas Smelter Next Month

Construction work on the new Aluminum Company of America aluminum smelting plant at Rockdale, Tex., is scheduled to begin within a month, and surveying of the plant site is already in progress, it was announced last week.

John D. Harper, who has been assistant district power manager for Alcoa's Tennessee operations, has been named works manager for the company's Rockdale plant. Len B. Neubert has been appointed construction superintendent for erection of the new aluminum smelting plant, having been transferred from the company's works at Vancouver, Wash.

It is expected that the metal-producing facilities at Rockdale will be in partial operation late in 1952 and in full operation in 1953. The aluminum production capacity of the plant will be in the neighborhood of 170,000,000 pounds annually.

British American Oil Elects Berg

Ole Berg, jr., former executive of the Union Oil Company, has been elected president of the British American Oil Company of Toronto, Canada. He joined the company in 1942 as vice-president and assistant to the president. He was with Union Oil for twenty-seven years, rising to vice-president and general sales manager.

Reynolds Develops Tinless Can

Reynolds Metals Company, Louisville, Ky., has developed a container made of aluminum and plastic which can be used as a substitute for the standard tin can. The container has an interior coating and will not affect foods.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Consuming inquiry for textile and leather chemicals last week was fairly active, though trading was moderate and confined to prompt requirements. Lack of improvement in call for materials from the textile industry continued to affect the volume of business. Sodium acetate, diacetate and acetic anhydride were raised fractionally. In the tanning group, quebracho extract, wattle bark and extract were advanced and valonia reduced. Price index advanced 0.8 point.

Producers of quebracho extract advanced export prices for prompt and forward shipment. Ordinary and clarified grades were lifted 1 cent and a fraction per pound. New crop wattle bark was boosted $3 per ton for October forward shipment, which included higher freight rates from Africa of about $2.50 per ton, effective, October 1. Wattle extract also was lifted ¾ cent per pound, including the increase of freight rates. Valonia was easier for shipment and cups were dropped $2 per ton and beards $8 per ton. Tanners' interest in replacements of all tanning materials continued inactive.

Consumers absorbed fair-sized quantities of sizing materials for immediate needs, but showed little interest in placing orders for forward delivery.

Leather production in July was lower than the previous month, it was reported by Tanners' Council. Cattlehide output was indicated at 1,542,000 hides in July, compared with 1,878,000 the previous month; calf and whole kip, 459,000 skins, against 574,000; goat and kid, 1,986,000 skins, against 2,620,000, and sheep and lamb, 1,480,000 skins, compared with 1,478,000.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Acetic anhydride, ½c. per lb.
Quebracho extract, clarified, 1 3/16c. per lb.
ordinary, 1 11/64c. per lb.
Sodium acetate, ½c. per lb.
diacetate, ½c. per lb.
Wattle bark, $8 per ton.
extract, ¾c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Valonia, beards, $8 per ton.
cups, $2 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Sept. 22, 1950
320.4	319.6	316.2	225.1	249.3

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride — Prices were increased 1½c. per pound in one quarter for spot and forward delivery. Some sellers have not raised schedules as yet, but the net gain was limited to ½c. as there was 1c. per pound difference between sellers' quotations. Anhydride ranged from 13½c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcars, freight allowed; 15c. to 16c., drums, carlots, and 16½c. to 17½c., less carlots.

Bichromates—Production was readily absorbed on current contracts, which kept makers' inventories low. Export inquiry continued keen, with business light due to scarcity of offers from producers.

Sodium Acetate—Market was advanced with the increased cost of acetic. Anhydrous was raised ½c. to 12c. per pound, drums, carlots, works, and 12¾c., less carlots. Diacetate also was lifted ½c. Technical was quoted at 14c. per pound, barrels, carlots, works, and 14¾c., less carlots; anhydrous, 17c., drums, carlots, and 17¾c. less carlots, same basis.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Steady consuming demand kept available supplies low. Export inquiry also was active. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Production was restricted by light slaughter operations. Demand continued active. Supplies of albumin and dried soluble blood were allocated by producers to satisfy consumers' immediate needs. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Corn Dextrin—Buying interest was more active. A good volume of business was reported for prompt needs. Prices of all grades were unchanged and steady. Gum was quoted at $8.59 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.34; dark, $8.44, and white, $8.18, same basis.

Corn Starch—Good consuming demand was noted for actual needs. Prices were without change and firm, reflecting the strength of corn. Pearl was quoted at $6.79 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis, and $6.91 for powdered. Visible corn supply was further reduced 1,027,000 bushels totaling 29,129,000 bushels for the week ended September 14, compared with 38,772,000 bushels for the same time last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—Consuming interest in replacements was fairly active. Business was transacted at prevailing prices. Sales of edible flake took place at $2.02 to $2.04, per pound, and powdered at $2.06 to $2.08 per pound, on spot, depending upon quantity. Technical was maintained at $1.07 to $1.09 per pound, spot, for small quantities. Production of eggs in August totaled 4,231,000,000, compared with 4,711,000,000 in July and 4,274,000,000, August last year. Output amounted to 43,250,000,000 during January-August inclusive, against 43,697,000,000 for the same period last year, and 1940-49 average of 39,464,000,000.

Egg Yolk—This market was strong, owing to scanty stocks on spot. Prices ranged from $1.32 to $1.34 per pound, as to quantity, with some sellers holding at the higher figure. Moderate trading was reported at this level.

Potato Starch—Firm conditions featured this market. Stocks were in light supply and well held at prevailing quotations. Trading was reported steady. Carlots were maintained at 6c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Maine, and 5¾c., mills, Idaho. Supplies on the spot were unchanged at 8c. to 8½c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Sago Flour—Demand was reported quiet for both spot and forward delivery. Offers of raw for shipment were indicated at 7c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and at 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Refined was unchanged at 9½c. to 9¾c., exwarehouse.

Tapioca Flour—Buying interest was restricted to immediate delivery. Prices were without change. Shipments from Brazil were inactive for high or medium grades. High grade was quoted at 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound, and medium, 7c. to 7½c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity. Brazilian low grade was in scant supply for shipment due to the poor crop in northern Brazil, reported 50 percent smaller than a year ago.

Tanning Materials

Hide market was firmer, but trading was reported light and restricted to immediate requirements. This strength was reflected in sole leather and prices were two to three cents higher. Trading in upper leather was more active and sales took place at advances of one to two cents per foot. Calf leather was in fair demand, chiefly for lower grades. Tanners, however, continued to operate at reduced schedules.

Chestnut Extract — This market remained steady, despite spotty demand. Supplies were light and maintained at former quotations.

Cutch—Offers for shipment were reported light and readily absorbed. Shipments were maintained at 8c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

Mangrove Bark—Quiet demand was noted for replacements. South American bark was quoted at $58 per ton, exdock, and African at $82 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans — Business was reported slow. Liberal offers for shipment attracted little attention. Prices were unchanged. J1's were quoted at $58 per ton, exdock, and crushed at $77 per ton, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Higher prices were announced by producers for export from the Argentine. Tight supply condition has eased, but consuming inquiry continued slow. Shipments of solid ordinary were lifted to 11$^{31}/_{64}$c. per pound, exdock, and clarified, 12$^{3}/_{16}$c., same basis.

Sumac—New crop leaves for shipment were offered at $138 per short ton, exdock. Domestic consumers considered the price too high, showing no interest in replacements.

Valonia—Trading continued inactive. Offers for shipment were liberal and quoted lower. Cups was reduced to $62 per ton, and beards, $80 to $82 per ton, exdock. Extract was unchanged at 9½c. to 9¾c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

Wattle—Prices for shipment were advanced for new crop materials. Fair average bark was boosted to $106.50 per ton, exdock, and merchantable, $103.50 for October forward shipment, the advance included higher freight rates of about $2.50 per ton, which becomes effective October 1. Extract also was lifted ¾c. to 11½c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Normal superphosphate was advanced in price at Carteret, New Jersey, and at most plants in Baltimore last week. The upward revision covered the increased costs of labor and basic materials, including freights. The market supply situation has been tightening for several weeks and is practically bare of stocks for additional use at present. According to producers the outlook offers no sign of easement in view of the sulphuric acid shortage, and it is expected that supplies will become shorter when the mixing demand broadens later in the year. Florida phosphate rock advanced slightly but sufficiently to cover the higher costs of oil and labor. Another sizable quantity of phosphate rock has been purchased by Japan. Coke-oven ammonium sulphate held the same tight position formerly noted with producers confining sales to a spot monthly basis. According to Washington reports, there is one million dollars of ECA money to purchase foreign potash for shipment to Formosa. Sales of sodium nitrate have not exceeded the limit of seasonal requirements but demand is expected to increase in November and December and reach its peak in March. Nitrogenous process tankage remained exceedingly scarce with one producer out of the market and others allocating stocks. Output of this material has been kept down by a shortage of basic products.

Fish meal was priced higher and was not offered freely. Baltimore reports state that the menhaden catch this season has been poor and suppliers are experiencing difficulty in leveling off their "when and if" contracts placed before the season opened. There was no easement in the feed demand for fish meal, dried blood or tankage, the latter two continuing strong at the advances noted in our previous report. Inquiries were in the market for castor pomace but the absence of stocks prevented additional sales.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate—Supply conditions in coke-oven sulphate continued tight, with shipments being made on a spot month to month basis. Demand was fair but not too active.

Production of ammonium sulphate in Japan for the fiscal year ending March 31 amounted to 1,620,000 tons, as compared with 1,182,000 tons in the previous year and the postwar peak of 1,240,000 tons in 1941. The production goal for the current fiscal year is placed at 1,750,000 tons.

Bone Meal—Market position firm, backed by a strong demand from stock-feed houses. The current shortage of defluorinated phosphate rock has been a factor in increasing the demand for bone meal. It was stated there is some imported material available but high prevailing freight rates have put a limit on competition from foreign suppliers.

Castor Pomace—Scarcity of nitrogenous process tankage has stimulated the inquiry for castor pomace. Production has been sold temporarily and the market was bare of stocks last week. Former sales were made on the basis of $37.25 per ton in bags, works.

Dried Blood—Sales were reported at $7.25 per unit of ammonia New York, and at $8 Chicago. Feed inquiry was active, with offerings not free, while the tone of the market continued firm.

Fish Meal—Priced higher at $135 per ton with offerings scarce. Scrap was also proportionately higher, with the markets in a strong position. According to trade reports, the season has yielded a relatively poor catch of menhaden. It was stated that producers in the Baltimore area are experiencing difficulty in leveling off their early "when and if" sales. Demand from the feed trade was active and it looked as though fishing operations may extend well into October. By a typographical error in the preceding week one of the units was omitted from the price in our market report, although the price current figures were correct. The market should have read $132 per ton for meal and $127 for scrap.

Hoof Meal—There was no activity in the market or the price would likely have advanced. This material is used mostly by the fertilizer trade. The last sale recorded was at $7.25 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis.

Nitrogenous Process Tankage — Supply conditions have continued exceedingly tight, with output restricted by the scarcity of basic materials. An important producer has temporarily withdrawn from the market and it was stated that others are allocating stocks. Recent sales were reported on the basis of $4.90 per unit of ammonia works.

Sodium Nitrate—Market position firm, with demand confined to seasonal limits. Stocks are meeting requirements without difficulty, a temporary strike in Chili having no apparent effect on the supply situation.

The Ministry of Materials, United Kingdom, announced that after Sept. 30 Chilean nitrate will no longer be imported on public account. Chilean nitrate has been imported by the Nitrate Corporation of Chile, Ltd., who have acted as agents of the directorate of nitrogen supplies for the past 10 years.

Tankage — Prices were unchanged but firm with additional sales reported at $7.25 per unit of ammonia in New York and at $8 in Chicago. Feed houses were the principal buyers.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock — Florida rock was priced slightly higher, the upward revision amounting to 25c. per long ton. The upward movement was made to cover recent advances in labor and oil. The supply of high grade rock remained tight, with low grade leaning toward that condition. Demand remained steady both for home and export. Sales of approximately 130,000 tons were sold to Japan for shipment by December. The sale included both high and low grade rock.

Superphosphate—Normal priced higher at Carteret, N. J., at 82c. per unit of a-p-a. Some producers in Baltimore still named 81c., while others quoted 82c. to 82½c. per unit. Supply remained definitely tight without any indication of easement.

Domestic production of superphosphate during the month of July totaled 664,866 short tons for normal, 59,924 tons for concentrated, and 4,578 tons for wet-base goods, according to the Bureau of the Census. In comparison with last month's output, production of normal superphosphate decreased 10 percent and tonnage of concentrated increased 12 percent. July, 1951, production of all three grades was higher than for the same period in 1950. Although July shipments of normal and concentrated superphosphate totaled respectively 85 and 98 percent of the June, 1951, figures, quantities shipped for all three grades represented an increase over July, 1950, sales. During the month, stocks on hand increased for all three grades. Except for wet-base goods, July, 1951, stocks totaled less than the amounts held on July 31, 1950. The totals on July 31 were:—Normal, 1,057,379 tons, triple, 66,078 tons, and wet base, 6,722 tons.

A new plant for the production of superphosphates, installed by the Companhia Uniao Fabril, now makes Portugal not only self-supporting in this important material, but with a surplus for export. Recently 6,000 tons were exported to Greece and it is anticipated that a lucrative market will be found in the United Kingdom and Mediterranean countries.

Potashes

Production is moving steadily into contract channels and is heavily committed for the season. A strong demand has kept the market firm with output sustained at capacity and indications of an increase in tonnage over a year ago. So far the movement from works has not been interrupted by a pinch in transportation facilities.

Discovery of a new potash deposit in Saskatchewan, Canada, near Young, about 50 miles southeast of Saskatoon, has been announced by the Ministry of Natural Resources. It resulted from the analysis of cores taken from an oil well in the vicinity. Potash has been found in three principal areas in the Province—Unity, Bigger, and Yorkton. The discovery at Young increases the possibility that potash beds may

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Fish meal, $3 per ton.
scrap, $3 per ton.
Phosphate rock, Florida, 25c. per long ton.
Superphosphate, normal, 6c. per unit a-p-a, Carteret, N. J.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Sept. 22, 1950
92.4	92.4	92.4	82.2	82.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

stretch across the entire south-central part of Saskatchewan.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles—Fish meals remain in tight supply for the entire Coast with quotations at full ceiling, plus sack costs and jobber discounts, for all meals. A general slowness in demand for inorganic materials was reported with the trade momentarily expecting increased interest so near the spreading season. Demand for phosphate materials is now evident from the Imperial Valley area with stocks expected to meet consuming needs provided they do not surpass last year's requirements. Shipments of calcium nitrate are arriving on schedule with stocks considered adequate for the immediate future. Domestic bone meal is in limited supply, contrary to foreign stock, with prices firm. Prices shown below for Canadian ammonium nitrate and phosphate show a slight adjustment following previous quotations resulting from the recent freight rate increases.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate, $73.95 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $77.57 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate, $71.36 per ton for 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $95.86 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles, Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate, $51 per ton, in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $3 less for bulk; Canadian material same.

Blood meal, $6 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $80 per ton, domestic, steamed, 1/30 meal, five tons or more; $82 per ton for less than five tons, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $82 per ton foreign, 1/65 meal, c.i.f. Los Angeles harbor.

Calcium nitrate, $49.25 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f. Los Angeles harbor.

Fish meals, $146.90 per ton for 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $135.60 per ton for 60 percent tuna meal, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $158.20 per ton for 70 percent Alaskan herring, f.o.b. Seattle; $126 per ton for Alaskan salmon, f.o.b. Seattle.

Potassium muriate, 56½c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. Trona. Potassium sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 86c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona.

Sodium nitrate, $55 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles harbor.

Superphosphate, $23.70 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $4 extra for bags. Ammoniated, $29.50 per ton in bulk, 3/16 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $4 additional for bags. Triple, $68.50 to $72 per ton in bulk, 47 percent, a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Pesticides

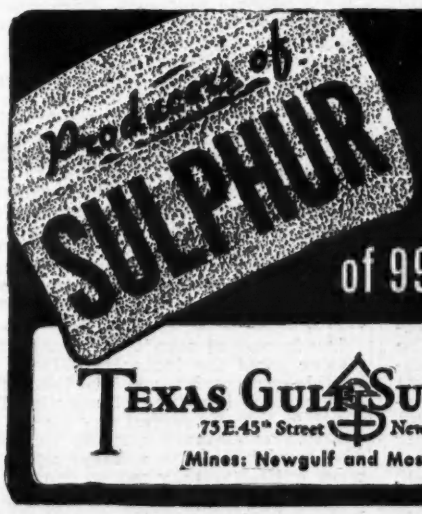
Market situation relatively quiet following the relaxation of spraying activities in the domestic field. It was stated that export sales of BHC and DDT are steady. According to a report from Washington, estimates place exports of BHC at about 8 to 10 percent of production based on the amount of export license applications filed with OIT monthly. NPA and the benzene hexachloride industry advisory committee have agreed that about 125,000,000 pounds of technical benzene hexachloride will be needed next year and that the industry now has adequate facilities to produce that much.

Thirty-four thousand beetle-infested Englemann spruce trees in Colorado were sprayed during the first 10 days of the 1952 campaign against this forest-killing insect, the Department of Agriculture reported. Since receiving the go-ahead signal from congress at the end of August in the form of a million-dollar appropriation, the Forest Service has established six 100-man camps, four of them manned by indians. Two other camps now under construction will be manned by Indians this weekend. One is located in the Rabbit Ears area of the Routt National Forest; the other is on Redtable Mountain in the White River National Forest. No other camps are planned this Fall.

The Forest Service is hoping for dry weather and a late Winter. If weather remains favorable until the middle of October, the Forest Service estimates that close to 400,000 trees will be treated this year. Application of the insecticide does not save the treated trees, but it does kill the beetle. Primary aim of the Service is to prevent the spread of the insect into other areas where it will destroy more timber.

Sulphur

Market position continued tight, with demand sustained substantially above the available supply. The heavy call for sulphuric acid showed no sign of easement and stocks appeared to be growing shorter.



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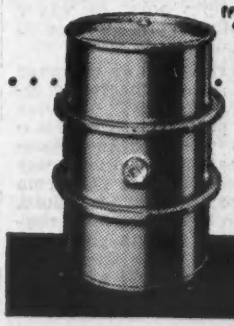
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Coaltar Chemicals

There were price movements in the coaltar market afoot, under the OPS regulations and the Capehart amendment, which requires that each producer of a manufactured item must present his cost reasons for any upward adjustment in ceiling prices. Accordingly, in the case of some producers, price increases had been granted on such items as phenol, phthalic anhydride, hexylamines, monochlorobenzene, and other chemicals. Other producers of these same chemicals were in the position of filing applications and data with OPS, or were gathering information wtih a possible view toward so filing. Effective September 17, one maker reduced the price of benzoic acid and its sodium salt, 1½ cents per pound.

From a shifting of supply standpoint, the feature of the current coaltar market centered around toluol. With the issuance of recent government directives on the cokeoven operators and tar distillers for huge volumes of toluol for the government TNT program, toluol was thrown from a long supply position into a short one in a matter of days. The directives were issued to call for so many tankcars from various producers, depending upon the producer's distribution pattern of end-uses. This was done in an effort to not upset other direct defense requirements.

The burden of toluol for the production of TNT fell on the coaltar chemical industry, rather than the petroleum industry, because of the specifications required. Greater demand for petroleum source material was expected to develop as a result of the coaltar scarcity, and it was expected that other aromatic solvents, such as xylol, would be under heavier pressure within another month.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported the production rate of the industry for the week ended September 22 as 101.2 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to the production of 2,023,000 tons of ingots and castings, compared to 1,999,000 tons the previous week, and 1,936,400 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—The views of benzol producers, particularly of cokeoven made material which is the major source, varied in their current viewpoints with respect to the fourth quarter supply position. There was an area of agreement in that supplies were expected to tighten up, but some producers had considerably more drastic ideas with respect to the degree of prospective stringency than did others. The consensus seemed to be that the fall pickup would not be as great as was at first expected, and this could be traced to lagging recovery of certain consuming industries from the slump which blighted their summer business volume.

Sluggish markets in many of the aliphatic chemicals showed no indication of improving as October 1 neared, and while aromatic chemicals have at no time this year slowed to the degree that has characterized the aliphatic cvhemicals, the failure of the latter to recover speedily was felt to have a related effect on some of the end-uses of aromatic chemicals including benzol derivatives. The slowness in soaps carried with it a similar lowering of detergent consumption, and detergents involve certain benzol derivatives.

However, benzol was such a widely used basic raw material, that easing up of consumption in one direction did not materially ease the entire market because there were so many other consuming directions anxious to take in more material than their quota provided for, so that easing of the market was mostly confined to a decline in buying pressure. The fact that occasionally a tankcar accumulated here or there, and a telephone call was necessary to dispose of it, did not indicate any significant easing of the overall market.

Coaltar—July production of cokeoven operators was reported by the Bureau of Mines as amounting to 66,805,710 gallons, up 1.6 percent over the 65,732,279 gallons turned out in June, July of last year saw a production of 65,427,200 gallons. For the first seven months of this year coaltar output totalled some 459,876,895 gallons, compared with 418,813,000 gallons during the corresponding period of 1950.

Cresols—The cresylic picture, so far as refined cresols were concerned was not one of free supplies, but the market position was said to be improving. Resin grades were in somewhat less pressure of demand, the slower finished product markets having eased sufficiently during the summer months to allow manufacturers to catch up a bit. The market was on the short side of balance, and some doubted if a balance would be struck this year.

Cresylic Acid—Importers reported the market last week showed a continued trend in the direction of greater buying interest, although business was still slow. Domestic material continued to move as fast as it could be produced, but there was a relationship between supply and demand that was not far from balance, according to some producers. Price ceilings remained unchanged, with no immediate adjustments expected.

Naphthalene—There was little or no cause for wonder at the upward price trend in phthalic anhydride which was in the course of assuming almost industry-wide proportions. Costs on an average basis were up very considerably because the imported naphthalene used to augment the domestic supply was commanding a price, in many instances, within a cent or two of the low side of present phthalic price listings. It was only the low price of domestically produced material together with incoming shipments of previously contracted foreign crude, that kept matters from being much worse.

The increasing scarcity of crude naphthalene paced the decline in phthalic anhydride consumption, and kept the market in a continued position of scarcity. This situation was not helped any by the inclination of consumers to lay in stocks wherever possible as a hedge against a more critical scarcity yet to come.

Phenol—There were price movements in the wind on synthetic phenol, the beginning of which was reported here some weeks ago when one major producer was allowed a price increase of ¾c. per pound. Other upward adjustments were reported as in process of development, and what the price pattern would be early in the fourth quarter was as yet indefinite. It was expected, however, that the market as a whole would be up, and that price spreads between different producers might well be wider than they now are.

September saw an increase of demand, but one that was not as sharp as was expected in certain quarters, a welcome situation because of the continued acute scarcity of the item.

Toluol—The results of recent government directives on cokeoven producers of toluol, to cover requirements of the expanding government TNT program, were beginning to show reflection in the general toluol market last week. The toluol market from a supply point of view shifted from a relatively long position to a short one in a matter of days.

The directives were issued on cokeoven produced toluol because it meets the required specifications for TNT manufacture, whereas the petroleum source material as currently produced in volume does not. Work was said to be underway in the direction of enabling the petroleum industry to carry part of the heavy load, but this involved problems of double storage and several other factors yet to be worked out.

The hard hitting pinch into which the

Coal Chemicals

Total estimate of chemical recovery cokeoven operations in the week ended September 22 indicate the following output of chemicals from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	986,337
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	34,046,551
Benzol	gals.	3,323,787
Coaltar	gals.	15,132,689
Creosote oil	gals.	605,009
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,067,233
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	24,320
Toluol	gals.	628,276
Xylol	gals.	162,135

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Sept. 22, 1950
134.9	134.9	134.9	107.5	123.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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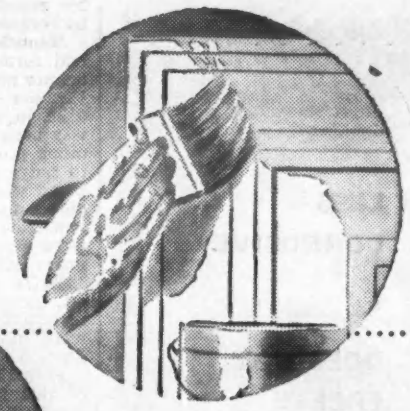

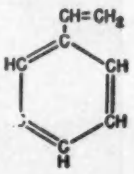

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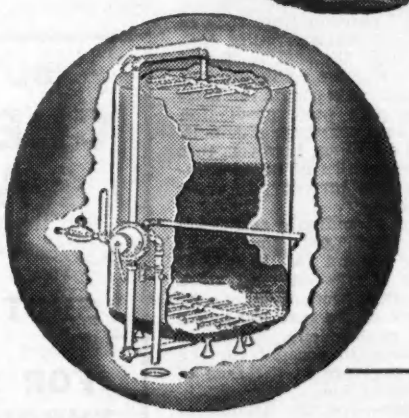

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Since supplies are limited by defense measures, it is important to get the best use of the available styrene. For further information about it, write for Bulletin C-1-119. Write to Koppers Company, Inc., Chemical Division, Dept. OP-9-24, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

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directives threw the cokeoven toluol market was a blow to the industry but the producing industry recognized that it was necessary and promptly set about adapting their marketing practices to it. The amount of total toluol production taken for TNT by the directives was quite large, and the amount taken in any given quarter was based upon a study of previously submitted market end-use patterns. It was the government's apparent intention to obtain the required amount of toluol for their TNT program without upsetting the pattern of other defense end-uses. Accordingly, the great bulk of TNT toluol was expected to come out of channels which had heretofore been going into civilian end-uses. With some producers, the directives took around half of their output, but it could not be said that it was a matter of 50 percent across the board, although some quarters were inclinded to feel that the average ranged from 45 to 55 percent.

Consequently, cokeoven operators and tar distillers were forced to very heavily cut back the allocation quotas which their civilian end-use consumers had previously been getting. As yet, it was safe to say that most of the consuming industry had not become fully aware of what was happening. There was as yet no panicy or hysterical rush of orders and demands for material, although there had been a stepping up of delivery date requests and similar actions stemming from certain quarters, despite their substantial inventories.

While petroleum producers have for several months been allocating their toluol output to consumers on a quota basis, they were not in the past two months being too hard pressed. The taking out of the market of a large slug of coaltar toluol, will of course bring considerable pressure on the petroleum source material to make up the civilian end-use difference caused by the coaltar shortage. These effects and trends will be more clear cut next month than they are now.

In much of the protective coating industry it is possible to reformulate toluol consuming items with xylol, and to some extent this can be done in other industries. Consequently, there was expected to be a sharp upturn in the demand for xylol, throwing it into a tighter supply position. Coaltar xylol has not been in free supply, but the last couple months saw it in better shape than it had been since the war. Such a situation was destined to be short lived.

Another side effect of the TNT toluol directives was expected to be seen in increased demand for ketones and esters, which will need to be increased proportionately in lacquer formulations, if because of the toluol scarcity, the industry finds that it has to use low solvency aliphatic diluents.

Xylol—The overall market position of xylol was still not good, despite the fact that coaltar source material was in a currently better position than it had been since the war. A sharp tightening of the xylol market was expected by cokeoven producers in view of the condition of acute scarcity into which the coaltar toluol market had been thrown by the heavy priority requirements of the government for its TNT program.

Intermediates

Anilin—Benzol, chlorine, and scrap iron shortages continued to hamper anilin production, leaving the item still in a tight market despite some falling off in physical volume consumption in certain industries over the last two months. Price patterns appeared to be holding for the fourth quarter so far as could be determined at present.

The Tariff Commission reported June anilin output at 10,475,904 pounds, as compared with the 10,987,878 pounds produced in May. Consumers had so long suffered under a dearth of anilin, that most firms were inclinded to take out their full quota each month whether or not it was needed to keep their plants operating. Any anilin inventory that could be accumulated, after long months of hand to mouth buying, was regarded as almost a luxury.

Benzoic Acid—Both technical and USP benzoic acid and sodium benzoate were reduced in price 1½c. per pound by one producer effective September 17. Meanwhile, most of the industry continued to hold price quotations at former levels. How long this would be the case under competitive conditions was uncertain.

Hydroquinone—The price pattern on technical material ranged from 76c. to 81c. per pound, depending upon seller and quantity. Supplies were on the short side because of continued raw material scarcity, but there was less pressure on producers for delivery during the past couple months than had been the case previously.

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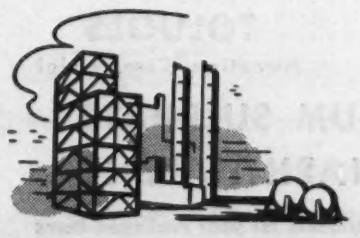

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No relief from present shortages could be foreseen in the fourth quarter.

Monochlorobenzene — One maker who had formerly been quoting this item at 9c. per pound in tankcars, advanced prices ½c. per pound, bringing his material to 9½c. in tankcars. This was a point midway between the current ceiling prices of other producers, and the item continued to range from 9c. to 10c. per pound. Demand was still far in excess of the available supply, and the benzol and chlorine scarcities which handicap its production, were expected to worsen rather than improve during the coming quarter.

While the insecticide season was now off, there was an easing of demand from insecticide manufacturers, although they were in some instances continuing production of inventories for the next season.

Phthalic Anhydride—Another producer of this intermediate advanced prices to the level of 22½c. per pound in bag carlot quantities, and 23½c. in less than carlot bag shipments. Still other producers were in the process of doing so, but price allowances had not as yet become authorized. There seemed little doubt that they would be, because of the industry-wide higher cost position. Meanwhile, there were still some producers who had not advanced prices, and had apparently not as yet decided to initiate the OPS machinery of getting a price advance that would be effective during next month. Higher costs occasioned by various factors including the current naphthalene market position, were such as to lend credence to the possibility that before the year-end the 22½c. figure might well characterize the whole market.

Meanwhile, producers reported the market as still tight with peak production moving promptly into consumer channels. They expressed the feeling, however, that very substantial quantities of quota shipments were going into inventory in some consuming quarters.

June production of phthalic anhydride was reported as 19,677,961 pounds, as against the May output of 21,141,069 pounds. However, it was said last week in some quarters that production was on the decline because of the inability to get sufficient crude naphthalene. This, in large part, continued to account for the sustained buying pressure in the face of lower overall consumption.

Styrene Monomer—For the balance of this month the monomer was expected to hold its present price pattern of 20c. per pound in tankcars, 21¼c. in drum carlots, and 22¼c. in less than carlot drum quantities.

Meanwhile, the priority of styrene for the synthetic rubber industry kept the available amounts for civilian end-uses restricted. This was not much of a problem during the summer months when polystyrene plastic demand was down, but there were reports of a fall pick-up in orders for the plastics industry which was expected to throw the item back into its usual critical scarcity, still a reflection of the benzol shortage.

Production of styrene monomer in both government owned and privately owned plants was reported for June by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 60,922,402 pounds as against the 59,291,114 pounds turned out in May.

Trade Briefs

Ken Gjemre, representative of the Martin-Senour Paint Company, Chicago, has been recalled to active duty in the armed services.

O. Hommel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacturers of basic materials for the ceramic industries and chemicals, is marking its sixtieth anniversary.

Wyandotte Chemicals Has New Industrial Detergent

Development of the first and only promoted industrial detergent to be commercially produced has been announced by Walter L. Rippeteau, manager of organic chemicals sales, Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich. In properly compounded cleaners, it is claimed the product can be substituted for any other alkylarylsulfonate detergent with a 20 percent to 70 percent improvement of soil removal and whiteness retention properties in the cleaning and processing of cottons.

Known as "Kreelon CD," the new product is an integral mixture combining Wyandotte's "Kreelon," an alkylarylsulphonate type detergent, and "Carbose," sodium carboxymethylcellulose.

Hilton-Davis Co. Expanding Carbon Paper Dye Studies

The Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, a division of Sterling Drug, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, has announced that it is expanding its research program in the field of custom-made dyes for carbon paper and hectograph manufacturers. New equipment is being installed by the company to bring several new dyes under laboratory test, and a special laboratory with coating equipment to test the viscosity of inks has been enlarged.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Toluol continued a little stronger during the past week and one source said that by October there might be a shortage. At present, the market was reported to be approximately balanced. Xylol was in good supply and the demand was reported to have improved. Higher boilers continued to show an upward tendency and supply continued at a tight point. Intermediate aromatic solvents held in a strong demand position, and while the supply was ample at present, it was thought that there might be tightness in the future.

The demand for the aliphatics was also a little better than it had been. It was, however, still in a comfortable position with regard to the supply. LPG's held to their previous position. The approach of cooler weather, it was thought, would result in an increase in demand. Supply held ample at the present time. Microcrystalline and paraffin waxes showed an increase in demand, while supply held ample. Petrolatum and white mineral oils were abundant enough for the market and the demand appeared to be improving.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None
Prices Reduced
None
(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Solvents and Diluents

The toluol demand last week continued its upward trend and although the market was in an approximately balanced position it was said that by October there might be a shortage. Xylol was reported to be improved on demand, partly, it was said, as a result of its having been a little easier recently. The supply was reported to be sufficiently high. Higher boilers were without any considerable change during the period. There was an upward tendency in the demand, as there had been the last few weeks. The supply continued at as tight a point as it had been. Strength continued in the demand for intermediate aromatic solvents. At the present time the supply was at high enough levels to accommodate the demand without too much difficulty, although the prediction had been made that it would soon show additional tightness.

Cleaners' Naphtha—The conditions in the market for this item continued pretty much at unchanged levels during the period under review. The increases in the demand appeared to be still there. The supply was high enough to accommodate the market, which resulted in a pretty much balanced situation.

Lacquer Diluent—Supply held at a good point during the period under review and the requirements of the trade could be accommodated without a pinch, although it could not be said that the material was in any abundant position. The demand, which in recent weeks had been showing a higher trend, continued that way during the week.

Mineral Spirits—There was no particularly new feature to the market for this item during the period under review. The upswing in the demand that had been observed several weeks ago continued last week, while the supply held at a steady and ample level, with sufficient of the product available to accommodate the market, but no over-abundance apparent.

Rubber Solvent—The supply and demand situation during the week showed no variance in trend from the previous week. The stronger inquiry that had been apparent for several weeks was still in evidence during the period. The supply, although not on what could be called the long side, was at sufficiently high levels to accommodate the customer requirements without any pinch.

Stoddard Solvent—The market last week held pretty close to the levels of the previous period. There was sufficient of the product on hand to accommodate the consumers, although, as had been reported, the amount of inquiry appeared to be on the upswing.

V.M.&P. Naphtha—A condition of approximate balance prevailed for this item during the period under review. The demand was somewhat higher than it had been several months ago but not enough to change the relationship with supply in any material way. The requirements of the consumers could be accommodated without any pinch.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—The market showed no considerable difference in trend during the past week although there were expectations of an increase soon as a result of the approach of cooler weather. The demand continued at good levels, at which it had been all summer, while the supply was high enough to accommodate the market.

Sales of LPG's which showed only a nominal increase in 1949 compared with 1948, turned sharply upward in 1950, when deliveries of 3,482,567,000 gallons were nearly a quarter (23 percent) above the 1949 total of 2,836,599,000, according to a survey made by the petroleum and natural gas branch, fuels and explosives division, Bureau of Mines. The rapid growth in the market for LPG's in recent years can be more readily visualized, it was pointed out, when it is noticed that the 1950 volume is about triple the demand in 1945 and double the 1946 quantity. Exports of LPG's increased from 53,383,000 gallons in 1949 to 67,763,000 in 1950, a gain of 27 percent, according to figures published by the Bureau of the Census.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Supply continued high enough during the past week to accommodate the requirements of the consumers without any particular pinch. The demand was at the better seasonal levels that had been apparent lately.

Paraffin—The end of the summer vacation period and the beginning of the cooler weather had their influence in bringing about an increase in the demand. A sufficient amount of material prevailed to accommodate the consumer inquiry without difficulty.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Texas crude oil production is scheduled to be increased next month. The Texas Railroad Commission has set the permitted output at 3,115,512 barrels a day for October. This is a new record. It is 5,541 barrels more daily than was set for September. One producing day will be added to the state generally to achieve the increased allowable, with East Texas output holding at nineteen days. This will mean twenty-five general producing days in the thirty-one day month of October.

Petrolatum—A continuation of the improvement in demand that had been apparent for this item recently was still in evidence last week, largely as a result of the end of the vacation period and the approach of cooler weather. Supply was at high enough levels to make the filling of orders no particular problem. Efforts were still being made to have empty drums returned and this was meeting with success.

White Mineral Oils—The upswing that started recently with the coming of cooler weather and the end of the vacation period continued last week, with the demand reported at somewhat better levels. Supply continued high enough to accommodate the market without pinch and the drums position was better than it had been as a result of the efforts that had been made to have the empties returned to the producers.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Demand remained at good levels the past week with stocks considered adequate to meet present consumer needs. Price listings were unchanged with lacquer diluent quoted 16.7c. to 20.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, same basis.

Brisk inquiry was again reported for butane with supply levels considerably beneath recent demand. Price centers at 4.8c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Propane, posted at 4.3c. per gallon, same basis, remains freely available with sales confined to actual needs.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended September 8 totaled 249,803,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 252,158,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 2,355,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 1,814,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 541,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Following what appears to becoming a trend, a major producer of synthetically produced chemicals effected revisions in the prices of several of his products. Among these were the butyl solvents, normal butyl alcohol and normal butyl acetate, which were advanced ¾ cent per pound. Refined isopropyl alcohol, 91 percent, was reduced 3½ cents per gallon while the 99 percent material was dropped 4c. In a similar vein, a producer of benzoic acid and its sodium salt reduced his price 1½ cents per pound, for both the technical and USP grades. Indicating a more efficient manufacturing process as well as an increased production, major producers announced a $100 per gram reduction in the price of crystalline vitamin B_{12}. In a market which was literally non-existent in the face of virtually no demand, the price of Brazilian menthol further dropped 10 cents per pound. Nonfat dry milk solids, which have been steadily showing signs of strength in the past month were upped 1.1 cents per pound for spray process material. Finally, cocoa butter was dropped 3 cents per pound from levels last reported. This movement further reflected the weakening bean market.

Production of acetaldehyde apparently continues to lag behind demand in view of the fact that it has been reported that at least two producers of fermentation alcohol were engaged in the production of acetaldehyde from alcohol, on a small scale. The prices being quoted for this material varied but averaged approximately double that of the synthetic producers. The demand for the aldehyde from DDT and pentaerythritol manufacturers was reported to be strong, which fact was said to be mainly responsible for the ready market for the higher priced material.

The fermentation esters, ethyl, amyl and butyl were reported to be moving rather sluggishly, although this condition varied in spots. The synthetic material, which enjoys an appreciable price advantage over the fermentation esters, was said to be in better demand. Supplies of fermentation ethyl, butyl and amyl acetate were reported plentiful while the synthetically produced esters were more tightly held.

Formaldehyde, which had eased up over the Summer, was beginning to tighten once again, in some quarters. The demands made upon available supplies of this aldehyde from pentaerythritol, hexamethylenetetramine, and urea resin producers were expected to increase in the future.

Acetaldehyde—Supplies of this aldehyde were reported to be tight. Demand for this chemical in the manufacture of DDT was sizable, since considerably less chlorine is said to be necessary through the use of acetaldehyde in the manufacture of the insecticide. Another important source of consumption of this material was reported to be in the manufacture of pentaerythritols, which are in heavy demand from the alkyd resin industry. Apparently, the producers of acetaldehyde through synthetic processes are unable to fully meet the demand, since it has been reported that at least two manufacturers of fermentation alcohol were turning out acetaldehyde through the oxidation of alcohol. The reported prices for acetaldehyde produced through this process ranged from 19c. to 22c. per pound, in tankcars.

Alcohol—Supplies of industrial alcohol were in excellent position. The accelerated production this year has resulted in an oversupply at present, and the problem generally was to try to find additional sources of conumption to take up the slack in demand. The requirements of the shellac industry have fallen off considerably and coupled with the general overall decline in business have helped to bring about the present situation.

One of the major sources of alcohol consumption has been the synthetic rubber program, and it has been reported that if the world situation should clear, rubber production might be substantially curtailed. This, of course, would leave producers with sizable stocks of alcohol to be disposed of.

As yet there has been no announced reductions in the price of alcohol, but sales below the set prices have been confirmed. In the opinion of some trade observers, price reductions in alcohol were reported to be under consideration in view of the slackened demand.

Cuban exports of alcohol in 1950 totaled 7,320,315 liters, valued at $1,111,000. The United States purchased 6,843,590 liters and El Salvador took 300,340. Small amounts went to the Netherlands West Indies, Venezuela, France and the Tangier Zone of Morocco.

Benzoic Acid—For the second time this month the price of benzoic acid has been changed. A producer reported a price cut of 1½c. per pound for both the technical and USP grades. Current quotations were as follows:—USP grade, 100 pounds and up, 52½c. to 54c. per pound; technical grade, 42½c. to 45c. per pound, same basis. Supplies of the acid were reported to be in good shape, while demand was said to range from fair to good.

Butyl Solvents—The price of synthetic normal butanol was upped recently by a major producer. The increase amounted to ¾c. in all quantity categories. Current quotations for this material in tankcars was 18¼c.; in carlot, drums, 20c. per pound, with less than carlot drums at 21c. All quotations were on a freight-allowed basis.

Demand for fermentation butanol was said to be sluggish, while that for the synthetic material was brisk, due to a substantial price differential. Supplies of fermentation butyl alcohol were said to be more than adequate for the quiet demand, while the synthetic material tended to be somewhat tight in some quarters.

Synthetically produced normal butyl acetate was similarly upped in price by the same producer. The quotations corresponded to those for the alcohol, and much the same situation existed with reference to the contrasting demand for the fermentation and synthetic acetate. Supplies of both the synthetic and fermentation produced ester were in a position similar to the alcohol.

Castor Oil — Castor oil continued in good supply with the demand reported as fairly steady. In a fluctuating market, castor beans were once again nominally quoted. The most recent quotation was in the neighborhood of $230 per long ton, f.o.b., Brazil.

Imports of castor beans at New York and Philadelphia totaled 1,341,150 pounds compared with the 2,885,700 pounds brought in during the corresponding week of last year. Imports of oil at these ports amounted to 2,678,400 pounds as compared to the 2,608,431 pounds landed in the corresponding period in 1950.

Total imports of castor beans since the first of this year amounted to 116,793,850 pounds while the total amount imported in the similar period last year was 150,237,000 pounds. Imports of oil to date this year totaled 42,573,129 pounds as compared with the 25,387,825 pounds imported in the corresponding period in 1950.

Cocoa Butter—In the wake of a fluctuating bean market, the price of cocoa butter fell 3c. from previously reported levels. Currently, the quotation for cocoa butter was 60c. per pound. Demand had shown a noticeable pickup from the Summer doldrums but was said to be still decidedly below that existing at this time last year. The heavy buying during last winter and this spring, which was occasioned by the fear of a return of all too familiar wartime shortages, had resulted in the accumulation of substantial inventories which have not, as yet, to be sufficiently depleted to stimulate demand to its customary level. Supplies of cocoa butter were still more than adequate and it was thought by some observers that the price would fall even further in the light of the present situation.

Ethyl Acetate—Demand for this ester

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Alcohol, butyl, synthetic, normal, ¾c. per lb.
Butyl acetate, synthetic, normal, ¾c. per lb.
Milk powder, skimmed, spray process, 1.1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Acid, benzoic, technical, 1½c. per lb.
USP, 1½c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 3c. per lb.
Menthol, 10c. per lb.
Sodium benzoate, technical, 1½c. per lb.
USP, 1½c. per lb.
Vitamin B_{12}, $100 per gram.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Sept. 22, 1950
260.4	260.8	260.9	255.8	261.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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solvent was down from prior levels. The slackening in the demand from the lacquer industry was held to be primarily responsible, in the opinion of some. However, there may be an increase in demand on the way. The severe curtailment of coal tar derived toluol which has been substantially used as a lacquer diluent was expected to increase the percentage of ester solvents in lacquer formulations in the not too distant future. This, coupled with the anticipated spurt in defense manufactures was thought to be a good omen for increased consumption of the ester solvents.

Ethyl acetate, derived from fermentation process alcohol, was in more than adequate supply while the synthetic material was reported to be moving rather well due to the substantial price differential. Production of synthetic ethyl acetate (85 percent) totaled 7,315,121 pounds in June of this year as compared to a production total of 9,234,977 pounds in May, 1951, the Tariff Commission reported.

Formaldehyde—Supplies of this aldehyde were said to be in fair to good position depending upon the producer queried. Demand has begun a slow but steady pickup and predictions from reliable sources would seem to indicate a tightening supply of this chemical in the future. Prices remained at their prior ceiling levels.

Hexamethylenetetramine — Demand for this amine continued exceedingly strong in comparison to that existing in the organic field generally. Supplies were still tight and expected to continue so in view of the fact of the ever shortening availability of formaldehyde.

Production of hexamethylenetetramine in June this year totaled 2,228,279 pounds, an increase over the 2,046,429 pounds put out in May, 1951, according to the Tariff Commission.

Isopropyl Alcohol—The price of the 91 and the 99 percent alcohol was recently decreased by a major producer. In the case of the former, the price was down 3½c. per gallon in tankcars. The current quotations on the 91 percent alcohol ranged as follows:—tankcars, 38½c. to 42c. per gallon, 52¼c. to 54c. in drum carlots and .564c. to 59c. per gallon, in less than carlots.

The 99 percent alcohol was down 4c. per gallon, in tankcars. Current quotations ranged as follows:—tankcars, 43c. to 47c. per gallon; drum carlots, 56¾c. to 59c. and less than carlots, 61c. to 64c. per gallon.

Demand for isopropyl was generally said to be good although down from former levels, to some extent. Supplies were reported as being about adequate,

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at present, and tended to be somewhat tight.

Lanolin — Demand for lanolin has dropped off considerably in recent months. Supplies were reported adequate since the volume of consumer requirements has been curtailed but if demand were to pickup considerably, a tightening in the supply might result. At present, the raw material for the manufacture of lanolin was not overly plentiful due to the slowdown in the textile industry. However, in the opinion of some observers, there were good prospects for a pickup in textiles, with a resultant increase in the supply of degras, from which lanolin is extracted. Prices for lanolin continued firm in view of the situation and especially since the cost of manufacture was said to prohibit any reductions in price at this time.

Menthol—The market for this commodity was virtually non-existent. Contrary to hopes expressed earlier for an improvement it appeared to be, literally, going from bad to worse. The price has continued its decline and the most recent reports indicate a range anywhere from $10.15 to $10.25 per pound for the Brazilian. These prices are deceiving, however, since menthol can be had as low as $10, depending upon the supplier and how much loss he is willing to take to unload menthol which may have been on hand since this Spring. Of course, just about everyone who has sold any menthol recently has done so at a loss. How much of a loss dealers are willing to take is dependent upon the original costs of the merchandise. While many were said to be willing to sell menthol as low as the quoted figures, on the other hand, others had more or less passively withdrawn from the market to await better times. Some dealers were unwilling to go below $10.50 per pound no matter how low the market continues to decline they said. These people were in the position where they felt they could afford to gamble on an upturn in the market. However, on the other hand, there were a sufficient number of dealers trying to unload distress lots of the commodity to keep the market in a decline, it was felt.

Chinese menthol was quoted at a range from $10.60 to $10.75 per pound and continued to hold its price differential with the Brazilian. Earlier reported offerings of Japanese material were said to have been withdrawn in view of the extremely poor reception received here in a market which was glutted with menthol. It would appear that the volume of inquiries for menthol would have to pick up appreciably to bring any early strengthening of the market and it was generally felt that even this was a matter for conjecture in the light of present conditions.

Milk Powder—Dry milk solids were steady to firm under fair to good inquiry. The market was steady on spray process with supplies generally ample. Reflecting a strengthening market, spray process was advanced 1.1c. per pound, in carlots. Roller process was showing strength under lighter supply and fair demand.

Spray process whole milk was steady, the demand fair and supplies mostly ample. Wholesale sales in New York ranged from 36c. to 42¾c. per pound, depending upon butter fat content. As has been the case for several months, too few wholesale sales were reported to indicate a price trend.

Purchases by the USDA totaled 2,306,494 pounds of spray process nonfat dry milk solids, bringing the total amount bought to date this year to 46,042,520 pounds. No roller process skimmed milk was purchased during the week, continuing the trend of the past several weeks. To date this year, 291,600 pounds of the roller process had been purchased. Sales by the USDA to domestic consumers totaled 217,720 pounds of spray process, bringing the total sold to date this year to 22,756,632 pounds as compared to the 476,250 pounds sold in the same period last year.

Molasses—There has been an increase in the demand for feed molasses in nearly all sections of the country. New Orleans was reported to be sustaining a steady demand while the price has slipped somewhat and was reportedly ranging from 29.75c. to 30c. per gallon. The price at Houston remained at 31c. with the demand moderate and the supplies limited. Supplies of cane blackstrap were limited in that area. Demand for feed molasses on both the East and West coasts was moderate with the prices firm.

At Mobile, Savannah and Jacksonville the price quoted was 30c. per gallon, supplies being adequate against a slow to moderate demand. In New York, the price ranged from 36c. to 37c. per gallon, the supply being adequate against a moderate demand.

Supplies of citrus molasses were reported exhausted in Haines City, Florida, and no quotations were expected until new crop production is commenced in October. Supplies of citrus molasses continued very limited at other points while the demand was reported strong.

Sodium Benzoate—For the second time since the first of the month, the price of sodium benzoate has been changed. A reduction of 1½c. per pound in the price of both the technical and USP grades was reported. Current quotations for the technical material now range from 37½c. to 39c. per pound, while the price for the USP grade ranged from 44½c. to 46c. per pound, in quantities 100 pounds and up.

Demand for both the technical and USP material was said to be from fair to good, depending upon producer. Supplies were in good shape and it was reported, in some quarters, that demand for export was picking up somewhat. South and Central American queries have increased in volume and some producers reported a surprising increase in the demand from continental Europe.

Vitamin B_{12}—The price of this vitamin was cut substantially this week. Major producers dropped the price $100, which brought the current quotation for the USP crystals to $350 per gram, in one or 5 gram vials.

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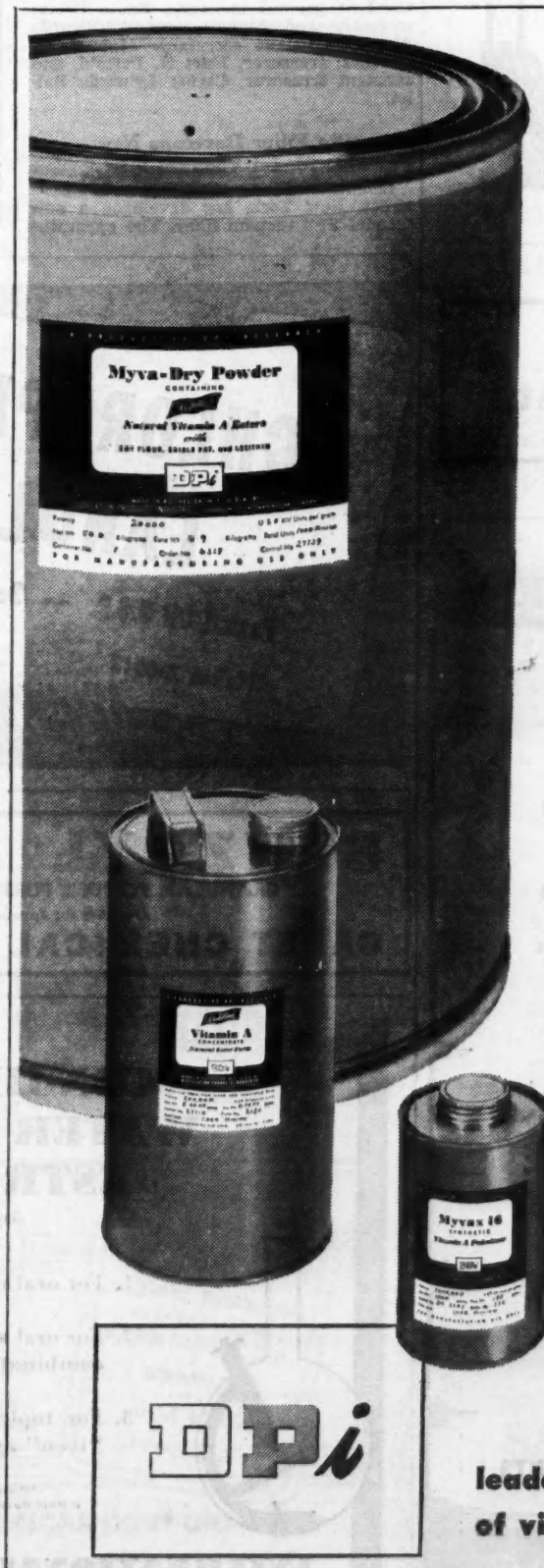

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ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

A procurement authorization of $28,000 was granted to Turkey for the purchase of alcohol in the United States by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period September 14 to 20.

During the same period, the ECA granted Yugoslavia an authorization of $63,000 for the purchase of chemicals in the United States, and another authorization of $157,000 for purchase of nonmetallic minerals in Canada, Italy, Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Indonesia was granted an authorization of $140,000 for purchase of nitrogenous fertilizers in the United States, Belgium, Netherlands, Canada and Germany, and the Netherlands was granted an authorization of $90,000 for purchase of rubber products in the United States.

Polak, S.A., Elects Officers

Dr. Jose Polak, S. A., Mexico City, Mexico, has elected the following officers for 1951-52:—President and general manager, Dr. Jose Polak; vice-president and assistant general manager, Emile Polak; secretary and general counsel, Ricardo Rivera; assistant secretary, Manuel M. Jimenez; treasurer, Kurt H. Petzold, and assistant treasurer, Carlos Ayluardo Ballot.

Scientific Filter Develops New Portable Model Vacuum Filler

Scientific Filter Company, 65 Rose street, New York, has developed a new "Model SF" vacuum filler. The apparatus is portable and said to be suitable for handling a large variety of products in container sizes up to quarts in glass or tin. Mounted on a portable stand, the filler is equipped with a self-contained vacuum unit which fills bottles directly from supply container on the floor, thus eliminating the need for overhead storage tanks.

Trade Briefs

Mona Oser, chief biologist of Food Research Laboratories, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y., has completed twenty-five years of service with the laboratories.

Specialty Products Company, Cleveland, has developed a new stainless steel clamp, known as "Series 21 Quick Coupling Clamp."

Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J., recently presented a fifteen-year service pin to Dr. Werner H. Fischer, vice-president in charge of production.

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Bids Wanted

Abrasives, silica sand, 800 tons, Watertown Arsenal, Mass., invitation 61, October 10; aluminum oxide, 60,000 pounds, Erie Ordnance Depot, LaCarne, Ohio, invitation 18, September 27.

Absorbant, oil and water, 202,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York, invitation 9561, October 16.

Acetylene, 150,000 cubic feet, Ordnance Depot, Anniston, Ala., invitation 12, September 28.

Acids, chromic, type 1 and 2, 257,970 pounds, hydrochloric, 247,494 pounds, phosphoric, 607,680 pounds, and sulphuric, 424,275 pounds, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, invitation C-109, bids postponed to October 4.

Aluminum sulphate, 215,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9552, October 5.

Blue, ultramarine, 3,000 pounds, Bureau of Engraving & Printing, Washington 25, invitation BEP-72, September 27; rhodamine toner, 1,000 pounds, same, invitation BEP-75, October 12.

Borax, 15,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9598, October 5.

Calcium carbide, 540,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9558, October 5.

Calcium chloride, flake, 270,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9601, October 9.

Calcium hypochlorite, 50,000 pounds and 1,100 six-ounce cans, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9590, October 16.

Carbon dioxide gas, in bulk, 26,480 pounds, Army Engineers Corps, 121 North Broad street, Philadelphia 1, invitation ENG-37, September 27; 30,000 one-ounce cartridges, same, invitation ENG-39, bids postponed to October 12.

Carbon tetrachloride, nonflammable, 47,450 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9547, October 9.

Chemicals & drugs, procaine hydrochloride, terpin hydrate, urea, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 262, October 3; tablets: scopolamine hydrobromide, sodium bicarbonate and peppermint, invitation 265, October 1; sodium chloride isotonic solution, and water for injection, invitation 297, October 5; barbital sodium, bromide in ampuls, turpentine in xylene, chromium trioxide, ephedrine sulphate, ethylmorphine hydrochloride, gentian fluid extract, invitation 286, October 4; various, invitation 285, October 3; tablets: phenobarbital sodium, potassium permanganate, saccharin sodium, scopolamine hydrochloride, invitation 296, October 8; sulfadiazine tablets, invitation 294, October 8; oleovitamin A and D, concentrated, invitation 288, October 8; various, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation A-17, October 2.

Chloride indicator, 1,500 quarts, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9588, October 8.

Chromic acid, 5,000 pounds, Springfield Armory, Mass., invitation 39, September 27.

Cornstarch, 36,900 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9581, October 8; 78,000 pounds, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation S-84, October 1.

DDT, 3,000 pounds, Army Engineers Corps, Box 60, Vicksburg, Miss., invitation CIVENG-31, October 11.

Desiccants, various, Army Signal Corps, Philadelphia 3, invitation 136, bids advanced to October 2.

Deodorant, 21,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9570, October 10.

Detergent, 1,100 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9544, October 2; dishwashing, same, invitation 9569, October 15; synthetic, unspecified, 2,000 gallons, and painted surface cleaner, 47,200 pounds, invitation 9575, October 8.

Dextrose, injections, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 274, October 3.

Disinfectant, 1,200 gallons, Federal Supply Service, Dallas, Texas, invitation FW-17553, October 2.

Ethyl acetate, 45,000 gallons, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, invitation 162-B, September 27.

Fertilizer, 154 tons, Army Engineers Corps, Box 60, Vicksburg, Miss., invitation CIVENG-32, September 27.

Fire extinguisher charges, powder form, 17,200, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9571, October 8.

Foamite powder, 10,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9603, October 10.

Grease solvent, 23,600 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9584, October 8.

Laboratory reagents, stains, etc., Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 279, October 3.

Lard oil, 34,650 gallons, Springfield Armory, Mass., invitation 43-B, October 2.

Macro-etching acid, 120,000 pounds, Watertown Arsenal, Mass., invitation 65, October 10.

Methylene chloride, 22,000 gallons, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, invitation 163-B, October 5.

Oil, turbine cleaning, 25,025 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9553,, October 10; hydraulic, for machine tools, 2,475 gallons, Springfield, Mass., invitation 44, October 2.

Paint & allied products: enamel, aircraft, 832d Air Force Special Depot, Topeka, Kansas, invitation 325, September 28; invitation 312; September 27; invitation 320, September 27; enamel, 400 gallons, District of Columbia Government, 300 Indiana Avenue N. W., Washington, invitation 15400, September 28; varnish, enamel, etc., for silk screen process, same, invitation 15369-A, September 27; paint, fire-protective, 450 gallons, Army Engineers Corps, Box 300, Bismarck, N. D., invitation CIVENG-16, October 2; paint, oil, 2,000 gallons, Federal Supply Service, Dallas, Texas, invitation FW-17476, October 4; paint, 542 gallons, same, Seattle 4, invitation SE-C-4019-1, October 1; paint, interior, 8,389 gallons, and traffic, 59,401 gallons, New York State Division of Standards & Purchase, Albany 1, invitations 1952 and 1953, October 4.

Penicillin, procaine, crystalline, in oil, with aluminum monostearate, 80,400 bottles, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 506N, September 28.

Petroleum naphtha, aliphatic, 33,602 gallons, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, invitation 163-B, October 5.

Photographic chemicals, 69 unspecified items, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, invitation 194-Q, October 1.

Salt, rock, 45 tons, U. S. Air Force, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., invitation 4, September 28; 34,804,070 pounds, New York State Division of Standards & Purchase, Albany 1, invitation 1950, October 1.

Sodium cyanide, 5,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9605, October 9.

Sodium stannate, 4,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9594, October 9.

Triphosphopyridine nucleotide, 25 grams, National Institute of Health, Bethesda 14, Md., invitation A-40, September 28.

Turpentine, 715 gallons, Federal Supply Service, Seattle 4, invitation SE-C-4019-1, October 1.

Xylene, 35,295 gallons, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 141-D, September 27.

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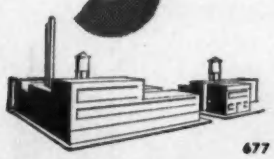

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USP Study Panel Acts On Corticotropin Standard

Several major decisions bearing on the use of the provisional USP corticotropin reference standard were made at the recent New York meeting of the United States Pharmacopeia study panel on ACTH. The actions taken indirectly concerned the labeling of commercial ACTH preparations.

The panel recommended that further publicity be given to the establishment of the USP unit of corticotropin activity. Theoretically, this unit is defined as the specific adrenocorticotrophic hormone activity of one milligram of the International ACTH standard. For practical purposes, however, the group said, the unit can be defined only in terms of the tablets of the provisional USP corticotropin reference standard, each milligram of which is equivalent to 0.06 USP corticotropin units.

Armour Standard Used to Date

Up to now, some ACTH products have been standardized against the Armour Laboratories house standard, La-1-A, in which case the potency has been stated in terms of the equivalent weight of this standard, for example, 10, 15, 25, or 40 "milligrams." Henceforth, the group said, it is possible and desirable, in the interest of uniformity, for all potency declarations to be in USP units. In the opinion of the panel this applies not only to commercial preparations now marketed but also to scientific publications. The panel further stated that it wishes to encourage the use of "milliunits" in reporting quantities of ACTH given to experimental animals in the course of research.

The panel at its meeting also reviewed the assay data relating to the provision USP corticotropin reference standard to the International standard. Plans were laid to extend the comparisons in certain directions. Some attention was given to the relative merits of two methods of chemical assay of ascorbic acid content of adrenal gland tissue. The group announced that Dr. Jack M. Curtis, of the Food and Drug Administration and a member of the study panel, will undertake to determine the relative precision of the two methods so that the panel may recommend the preferable procedure.

To Study Differences in Manufacture

Dr. George Sayers, of the University of Utah and another member of the panel, it was said, has started to organize for the panel a long-range study with the dual aim of showing possible differences between the ACTH products differing as to methods of manufacture and showing what tolerances should be set on the potency of ACTH.

Nat'l Research Euipment Post to H. C. Weingartner

Harold C. Weingartner has been elected vice-president and general manager of the equipment division of National Research Corporation, Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Weingartner joined the engineering department of National Research in 1945, and became chief engineer in 1946. He held this position until his recent promotion. Before joining National Research, he was in the research department of Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

Phila. Drug Exchange Outing Oct. 3

The Philadelphia Drug Exchange will hold its annual fall outing October 3 at the Lu Lu Temple Country Club, J. Mervin Rosenberger, secretary, has announced.

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Foreign Trade Convention

—Continued from page 5

panel of bankers active in international trade financing will be led by O. L. Carlton, president, Bankers Association for Foreign Trade, and vice-president, Central National Bank of Cleveland. That evening the Education Session, devoted to discussion of education in international commerce by private industry, government and academic institutions, will be under the chairmanship of William S. Honneus, advertising director, Time International.

Turkish Ambassador to Speak

The third general session on the morning of the second day, of which Edward F. Johnson, general counsel, Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) will be chairman, will hear the following speakers: Mr. Balgooyen; T. W. Phelps, assistant to the chairman, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, and Mr. Larson. The Turkish Ambassador, Feridun C. Erkin, will address the Eastern (Middle and Far East) luncheon session. J. E. Slater, president, American Export Lines, will preside. A forum session on foreign investments will be held that afternoon with Leonard Jacob II, vice-president, International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, serving as chairman. This session will deal with factors affecting the development and operation of American private direct investments abroad.

Also in the afternoon the "Merchandising, Transportation and Insurance Session" will be held under the chairmanship of Marshall E. Young, director of the foreign department of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis. Speakers, to be announced, are to comment on the respective fields, and a panel discussion will be led by George E. Quisenberry, vice-president, McGraw-Hill International Corporation.

Foreign Trade Forum

The final declaration containing the recommendations of the convention will be presented by Mr. Smith for approval at the final general session on the mornings of the third day. Addresses will follow by Walter D. Fuller, chairman of the board, The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, and Senator Smith. Charles R. Hook, chairman of the board, The Armco Steel Corporation, Middletown, Ohio, will preside at the Europe luncheon session, when an address will be made by the Ambassador of The Netherlands, Dr. J. H. van Roijen.

Important problems of American foreign trade operations are to be discussed at the afternoon forum on "Current Trade Questions" which will be led by William S. Swingle, president, National Foreign Trade Council. Subjects to be treated include export priorities; export licensing; export price ceilings; ECA operations; sales and credit terms and collection experiences; export and import trends since outbreak of Korean war, and prospects for trade with numerous foreign markets.

The Tax Session, covering existing and proposed tax regulations, laws and treaties affecting United States foreign trade and investments will also be held that afternoon. G. F. James, chairman, NCTC tax committee, and director, Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, will serve as chairman.

Mr. Loree will preside at the world trade dinner which will conclude the convention and be the occasion of Mr. Fairless' address. The 1951 Captain Robert Dollar Memorial Award will be presented to the recipient, whose name is to be announced, by W. Latimer Gray, senior vice-president, The First National Bank of Boston, and chairman of the 1951 award selection committee.

Nepera Chemical Expands

Nepera Chemical Company, Yonkers, N. Y., has added new manufacturing facilities to its plant at Harriman, N. Y., at a cost of approximately $1,000,000. Operations began this spring, with the new plant producing 2-methyl, 5-ethyl pyridin for Nepera's own use in the manufacture of niacinamide.

Trade Briefs

American Standards Association has awarded the Howard Coonley medal to former President Herbert Hoover.

Dr. Fred L. Soper, director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, regional office of the World Health Organization, has left for Costa Rica, where he will consult with public health officials regarding the current outbreak of yellow fever in jungle areas of that Central American republic.

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(*Bulletin No. AIC-299 Dated March 1951. Reprints Available on Request.)

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German Inorganic Chemical Data Available in Translation

A large number of recent German patent applications and research reports concerning the production of inorganic chemicals are now available in English translation. Listings with complete references and abstracts are given in a new Research Information Service bulletin (No. C 55), "Inorganic Chemicals," published by Research Information Service, New York.

Processes which are covered in these reports pertain to such subjects as the production of anhydrous aluminum chloride (Report No. 95782, I. G. Farben, Leverkusen, $4.50), production of aluminum formate from alkaline earth formates (Report No. 95784, I. G. Farben, Ludwigshafen, $6.50), stabilization of perborate (Report No. 95792, Deutsche Gold- und Silber-Scheideanstalt, $4), enrichment of cobalt-containing raw materials (Report No. 95783, I. G. Farben, Ludwigshafen $5.25), and purification of selenium (Report No. 95785, Deutsche Gold- und Silberscheideanstalt, $3.75).

The eleven-page bulletin can be obtained free of charge by writing on company letterhead to Research Information Service, 509 Fifth avenue, New York 17.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output Decreased in July

July production of steel barrels and drums, on an average working-day basis, was 9 percent below June, but 6 percent above July, 1950, according to the Bureau of Census. During the month the industry turned out 2,365,606 heavy-type barrels and drums, 1,002,679 light-type barrels and drums, and 6,769,759 steel packages, kegs and pails. This compares with 2,631,655 heavy-type barrels and drums, 1,062,377 light-type barrels and drums, and 7,329,581 steel packages, kegs and pails.

Kodak Scientist Named To Analytical Commission

Dr. Grant Wernimont, a staff assistant in Eastman Kodak Company's color control division, has been appointed to the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry's newly-formed commission on the expression of analytical results.

The commission will draft proposals for the uniform expression of quantitative and qualitative analytical results. It will also deal with recommendations on the format of analytical results and on precise definition of certain chemical terms. Chairman of the commission is Professor I. R. J. Forbes of Amsterdam, Holland.

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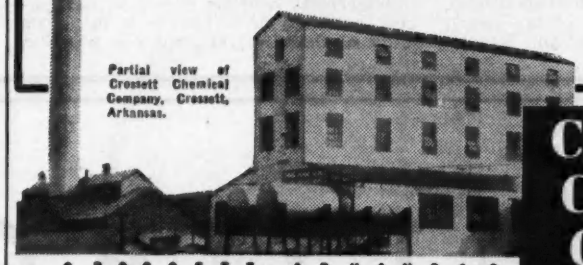

Partial view of Crossett Chemical Company, Crossett, Arkansas.

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Obituaries

Albert E. Marshall

Albert E. Marshall, consulting chemical engineer and former president of the Rumford Chemical Works, Rumford, R. I., died September 15 in Providence, R. I. He was sixty-seven years of age.

Mr. Marshall came to this country from England in 1912 as manager for the Ther-

mal Syndicate. From 1916 to 1921, he was works manager for the Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md. For the next seven years, he conducted his own chemical engineering consulting business in both Baltimore and New York.

In 1938 Mr. Marshall became president of Rumford Chemical Works, which was subsequently acquired as a division by Heyden Chemical Corporation and thereafter relinquished by that concern. He held that post until 1948, in which year he was elected a vice-president of Heyden, and continued his association with Rumford until 1950. Since 1948 Mr. Marshall was a consulting chemical engineer with offices in New York.

Mr. Marshall served the American Institute of Chemical Engineers as vice-president in 1932 and 1933; president in 1934 and 1945; and director from 1940 to 1943.

Abraham Wineburgh

Abraham Wineburgh, chairman of the board of the Carbona Products Company, Long Island City, N. Y., died September 14 at his summer home in Kings Point, L. I. He was eighty-one years old.

A pioneer during the early part of his career in advertising on public transportation, Mr. Wineburgh later helped organize a company to market "Carbona," a cleaning preparation. Later he acquired control of Carbona Products, and subsequently became sole owner of the concern.

Joseph Wrench

Joseph Wrench, who was associated with the chemical division of West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, New York, for thirty-four years before his retirement in 1946, died September 15 in Roslyn, L. I. He was seventy-four.

Mr. Wrench was with Electrolytic Alkali Company, Middlesex, England, for ten years before coming to this country in 1912 to join the chemical division of the paper company, which at that time operated under the name of Industrial Chemical Company. He served for many years as sales manager and treasurer of the concern.

Charles A. McNeil, who retired seven years ago after forty-six years of service with the General Dyestuff Corporation, New York, died September 18 at his home in Hamilton, R. I. His age was seventy-two. Mr. McNeil had been associate technical director in charge of the leather laboratory during the last twenty-five years of his service with General Dyestuff. He was a member of the American Leather Chemists Association.

A. D. Mackay, founder and president of A. D. Mackay, Inc., New York, died September 16 in Brooklyn, N. Y. A recognized authority in the production and marketing of rare chemicals and metals, he established his firm in New York in 1925, and continued to direct its operations until shortly before his death.

William Rich, retired founder and president of the Far Eastern Manufacturing Company, Long Island City, N. Y., died September 18 in New York. He was seventy-four years old. Mr. Rich founded the coconut products manufacturing concern thirty years ago and retired in 1946.

Theodore D. Waibel, secretary of the Borden Company, New York, died September 16 at his home in Great Neck, L. I. His age was fifty-seven.

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New York

ALBUMEN CRYSTALS—22 cs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Antwerp
ALCOHOL, CETYL—17 cs, Liverpool
POLYVINYL—38 cks, Lloyd Associates, Bremen
ALIPHATIC NITRILE—7 kgs, D C Andrews, Southampton
ALOES—100 cs, Universal Transcontinental Foreign Service, Aruba
ALOIN—12 dms, Norwich Pharmacal Co, Oranjestad
12 dms, Norwich Pharmacal Co, Aruba
ANILIN DYES—173 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
1 dm, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
26 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Genoa
20 cans, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
4 cans, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
20 dm , Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
ANTIMONY ORE—724 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Antofagasta
3,008 bgs, South American Minerals & Merchandise Corp, Antofagasta
1,640 bgs, Metal Transport Corp, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Antofagasta
REGULUS—50 cs, C Gitlan & Co, Antwerp
75 cs, American Union Transport, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—250 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
254 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Port Sudan
ASBESTOS FIBER—900 bgs, Commercial National Bank & Trust Co, Lourenco Marques
163 bgs, Durban
6,400 bgs, Beira
BABASSU OIL—318 tons, E F Drew & Co, Sao-Luiz-do-Maranhao
BARBASCO ROOT—185 bgs, Callao
BARIUM NITRATE—40 cks, Glasgow
BASIL OIL—1 cs, L A Champon & Co, Dar-es-Salaam
BEESWAX—30 bgs, Porcella, Vicini & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
22 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Havana
105 bgs, J P Eberhart, Rotterdam
106 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Lisbon
16 bls, J H Schroder, Beira
34 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Alexandria
89 pkgs, Gillespie & Co, Mozambique
7 bgs, W R Grace & Co, San Antonio
16 bgs, Chase National Bank, Paita
BETAMETHYLNAPHTHALENE — 1 dm, Rotterdam
BILE—3 bbls, A Schlesinger, Valparaiso
OX—1 bbl, Lo Curto & Funk, Glasgow
2 dms, Bernard Preyer Co, Rotterdam
1 bbl, Perry Ryer, Stockholm
BONE—600 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Rio de Janeiro
PHOSPHATE—1,120 bgs, Chas Page & Co, Avonmouth
BROOMROOT—150 bls, Vera Cruz
BRUCINE—15 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Glasgow
BUCHU LEAVES—10 bls, Meer Corp, Capetown
BUTTONLAC—100 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
CARAWAYSEED—100 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, J Bieler, Rotterdam
100 bgs, C M Van Silievoldt, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Rotterdam
CASEIN—60 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
997 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bordeaux
997 bgs, International Commercial Corp, Bordeaux
507 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Bordeaux
333 bgs, H D Sheldon, Bordeaux
100 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Bordeaux
CASSIA OIL—12 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—1,000 bgs, Chase National Bank, Djibouti
3,700 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Santos
2,245 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Buenos Aires
595 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Jacmel
1,411 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Port au Prince
OIL—671 bbls, Chase National Bank, Rotterdam
247 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Santos
150 tons, Antwerp
CAUSTIC SODA—8 dms, Pana Corp, Cartagena
CERIUM CHLORIDE—137 dms, Metallo Chemical Corp, Santos
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—5,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHILLIES—130 bgs, W M Allison Co, Mombasa
255 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Mombasa
164 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Petit Goave
CINCHONA PRODUCTS—7 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
CINNAMON, LEAF OIL—4 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo
QUILLS—65 bls, Louis Furth & Co, Colombo
50 bls, Volkart Bros, Colombo
100 bls, Fritzsche Bros, Colombo
CITRIC ACID—20 dms, Home & Colonial Inc, Rotterdam
CITRONELLA OIL—3 dms, Far Eastern Commodities Corp, Tandjong Priok
28 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo
6 dms, Centflor Mfg Co, Tandjong Priok
30 dms, Garbie Mercantile Co, Hang Kong
COALTAR DYES—24 cks, J E Bernard & Co, Rotterdam
40 dms, C A Haynes, Antwerp
20 cks, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
COLLODION EMULSION—1 cs, Teaneck Chemical Co, Hamburg
COLUMBITE ORE—30 bgs, E J Lavino, Mozambique
COPAL GUM—18 bgs, J H Brown, Zanzibar
42 bkts, Chase National Bank, Macassar
79 bkts, Bank of Manhattan Co, Macassar
360 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Macassar
130 bkts, Bankers Trust Co, Macassar
176 bkts, Macassar
COPRA—1,000 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Zamboanga
CRESYLIC ACID—200 dms, Liverpool
150 dms, Glasgow
CUMINSEED—482 bgs, Reny Shipping Corp, Rotterdam
DAMMAR GUM—140 bgs, H A Gogarty & Co, Singapore
140 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Singapore
560 bgs, O G Innes, Singapore
294 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
100 bgs, Bangkok
DERRIS POWDER—134 bgs, Callao
DICYANDIAMIDE—300 bgs, First National Boston, Bordeaux
DIMETHYL SULPHATE—32 dms, World Commerce Corp, Antwerp
DIMETHYLXANTHINE—60 cks, Rotterdam
DOGWOOD BARK—53 bgs, Kingston
EBONITE DUST—200 bgs, F L Kraemer & Co, London
ELEMI GUM—55 cs, Sylvex Purchasing Corp, Manila
ERGOT—40 bgs, Burroughs & Co, Leixoes
EUCALYPTUS OIL—12 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos
LEAVES—30 bls, Peek & Velsor, Lisbon
FISHLIVER OIL—7 dms, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—4,400 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Capetown
FUEL OIL—78,504 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
198,047 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum, Curacao
303,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
GALL, OX—13 cs, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Montevideo
2 tres, Buenos Aires
GINGER ROOT—100 bgs, A D Brown, Bangkok
57 bgs, John Findlay, Kingston
21 crts, S Rosen, Havana
9 crts, Tung Sang Co, Havana
10 crts, Gat Cheung Co, Havana
26 crts, La Famosa Tropical Produce Co, Havana
11 crts, Mong Fong Wo Co, Havana
GLANDS—35 cs, Eli Lilly & Co, Havana
30 cs, Perry Ryer, Durban
GLUE, BONE—250 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Durban
STOCK—246 bls, Siber Hegner & Co, Barranquilla
230 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Liverpool
190 bls, E J Lang, Buenos Aires
262 rolls, John Gorvers, Barranquilla
GLYCERIN—22 dms, R P Casado, Havana
CRUDE—40 dms, C J Schellings & Co, Rotterdam
GRAPHITE—800 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
600 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Mozambique
250 bgs, Superior Flake Graphite Co, Colombo
250 bgs, Chas Pettinos, Colombo
GYPSUM—2,210 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
20,950 tons, National Gypsum Co, Dingwall
10,328 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
5,050 tons, National Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
HENNA LEAVES—34 bls, Meer Corp, Alexandria
HOOF, HORN MEAL—547 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Buenos Aires
HOREHOUND HERB—31 bgs, F D Keller, Alicante
IPECAC ROOT—10 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cristobal
1 bg, Rosing Bros & Co, Limon
IRON OXIDE—182 dms, File Color & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Liverpool
4 bbls, W Manly, Malaga
160 bgs, Transatlantic Pigment Corp, Bremen
KYANITE ORE—330 tons, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Mombasa
95 tons, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Durban
LABDANUM GUM—9 bxs, F D Keller, Alicante
LAUREL LEAVES—100 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Lisbon
30 bls, M J Golombeck, Lisbon
LEMON OIL—50 qu cs, George Lueders & Co, Messina
1 dm, H Marmorek & Son, Alicante
LEMONGRASS OIL—5 dms, Czarinkow, Ltd, Cochin
12 dms, Chase National Bank, Cochin
1 dm, K A Export Corp, Cochin
6 dms, Bank of Manhattan Co, Cochin
16 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
18 dms, Chas Pfizer & Co, Colombo
5 dms, Chevalier & O'Connor, Cochin
9 dms, Chas Pfizer & Co, Cochin
1 dm, Cristobal
12 dms, Cochin
LIME OIL—3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Tampico
MACE—70 cs, Catz American Co, Sourabaya
MAGNESIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—160 cks, H Sundheimer, Rotterdam
MANGANESE ORE—1,585 tons, F Samuel & Co, Durban
MANGROVE EXTRACT—2,680 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore
MENTHOL—100 cs, Vick Chemical Co, Santos
6 cks, Volkart Bros, Rio de Janeiro
115 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rio de Janeiro
MULLITE—7,650 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Mombasa
MUSTARDSEED—50 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHALENE—2,857 bgs, Chase National Bank, Rotterdam
4,000 bgs, Reichhold Chemicals, Inc, Istanbul
2,666 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
400 cs, Republic Chemical Corp, Hamburg
600 bgs, Standard International Corp, Hamburg
100 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Bordeaux
250 bgs, Rotterdam
470 bgs, Antwerp
NAPHTHENIC ACID—1,000 bbls, Stanco, Inc, Aruba
NICKEL FORMATE—25 cks, Rhodia Inc, Havre
NITROPHTHALAMIDE—1 kg, Bergstrom Trading Co, Gothenburg
NUTMEGS—40 bgs, Catz American Co, Sourabaya
204 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Sourabaya
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—22 dms, A V Berner & Co, Rio de Janeiro
OPOPONAX GUM — 67 bgs, van Ameringen Haebler, Aden
PALM OIL—525 tons, Bunge Corp, Belawan Deli
PAPAIN—8 cs, C L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
20 cs, Whitehall Shipping Co, Mombasa
10 cs, C L Huisking & Co, Tanga
20 hf chts, C L Huisking & Co, Colombo
5 cs, Rohner Gehrig, Dar es Salaam
PAPRIKA—365 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
PEATMOSS—8,225 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
330 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
700 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
350 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremerhaven
1,075 bls, J E Bernard, Bremerhaven
775 blks, J E Bernard, Bremerhaven
100 bdls, J E Bernard, Bremerhaven
PENICILLIN—34 crts, Bemax Drug & Chemical Co, Calcutta
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Internatio-Rotterdam, Cochin
220 bgs, Czarinkow Ltd, Cochin
160 bgs, Bank of America, Cochin
80 bgs, Chase National Bank, Cochin
160 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, National City Bank, Cochin
272 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
100 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Colombo
160 bgs, Virchand Panachand & Co, Cochin
80 bgs, M Golodetz, Cochin
160 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
647 bgs, Internatio-Rotterdam, Singapore
80 bgs, Volkart Bros, Colombo
80 bgs, A C Israel, Colombo
320 bgs, Bansidhar Gopaldas, Colombo
320 bgs, Cochin
CHILLIES—220 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Vera Cruz
PERU BALSAM—1 dm, Florasynth Laboratory, Cristobal
1 dm, D W Hutchinson, Cristobal
2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils, Cristobal
2 dms, Cristobal
PETROLEUM CRUDE—50,832 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
116,650 bbls, California Refining Co, Sidon
303,354 bbls, California Refining Co, Saida
102,298 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Amuay
306,167 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
TAR—3,473 bbls, Corpus Coke Co, Toronto
PIMENTO—400 bgs, Danwill Co, Alicante
551 bgs, Kingston
LEAF OIL—3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—1 cs, American Lucoflex Inc, Havre
POPPY FLOWERS—27 bgs, F D Keller, Alicante
SEED—100 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASH-CHROME ALUM—50 cks, Pension & Co, Gothenburg
2 bgs, Pension & Co, Gothenburg
POTASSIUM SALTS—4 cs, A Gusmer, London
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—100 bls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mombasa
75 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Mombasa
117 bls, U S Industrial Chemicals, Mombasa
PYRITES—193 cs, American Metal Co, Leixoes
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,180 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Buenos Aires
24,129 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
3,151 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires
QUININE—5 cs, N Y Quinine & Chemical Works, Calcutta
ROSEMARY LEAVES—42 bls, S B Penick & Co, Lisbon
20 bls, Peek & Velsor, Lisbon
SAGO FLOUR—267 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Singapore
SASSAFRAS OIL—45 dms, N Y Trust Co, Itajai
SEEDLAC—269 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Bangkok
100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
200 bgs, Bangkok
627 bgs, Kohsichang
SENNA LEAVES—95 bls, Peek & Velsor, Tuticorin
56 bls, S B Penick & Co, Tuticorin
50 bls, Meer Corp, Tuticorin
368 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Tuticorin
SESAME SEED—500 bgs, W G Scarlett, Cristobal
329 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Cristobal
66 bgs, Bank of N Y and Fifth Ave, Cristobal
SHELLAC—82 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
150 bgs, W H Byrns Co, Calcutta
300 bgs, Colony Import & Export, Calcutta
400 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
200 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
SODIUM BISULPHITE, ANHYDROUS—350 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Genoa
CARBONATE—3,733 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
CYANIDE—600 dms, Rotterdam
METAL—142 dms, National Carloading Corp, Genoa
TANKAGE—504 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Montevideo
TAPIOCA FLOUR—5,210 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cheribon
2,500 bgs, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Itajai
3,929 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
TARTAR, CRUDE—3,147 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Inc, Marseille
TEA FLUFF—417 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Cochin
WASTE—1,541 bgs, London
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—400 bgs, Stern Morganthau & Co, Genoa
TOLU BALSAM—75 cs, Wessel Duval & Co, Barranquilla
100 cs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Barranquilla
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—33 dms, Aceto Chemical Co, Oslo
TRIMETHYLXANTHINE—80 cks, Rotterdam
TURMERIC ROOT—68 bgs, Jacmel
TUNG OIL—36 cs, George Uhe Co, Buenos Aires
331 tons, W R Grace & Co, Buenos Aires
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—350 bbls, Intermaritime Fwdg Co, Rotterdam
50 bbls, Fezandie & Sperrie, Rotterdam
RED—1 ck, M Grumbacher, Inc, Rotterdam
UREA—240 bgs, Terra Chemicals, Inc, Rotterdam
VANADIUM CONCENTRATES—2,000 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—69 cs, Wedemann & Godknecht, Bordeaux
40 cs, L A Champon & Co, Tandjong Priok
VARNISH—7 cs, Bluefries N Y Inc, Rotterdam
VEGETABLE WAX—112 bgs, Rio de Janeiro
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,030 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
541 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Mombasa
649 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Mombasa
WHITING—100 bgs, C B Chrystal, London
WOLFRAM CONCENTRATES — 417 bgs, South American Minerals & Merchandise Corp, Callao
ORE—200 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Leixoes
104 bgs, Talley Metal Co, Bangkok
478 bgs, Nare Corp, Bangkok
1,070 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok
1,115 bgs, Penson & Co, Leixoes
290 bgs, National City Bank, Leixoes
500 cs, Bilbao
300 bgs, Lisbon
WOOL GREASE—5 cs, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid, Rotterdam
5 dms, Rotterdam
ZINC CONCENTRATES — 6,170 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, Botwood

Baltimore

CHROME ORE—2,254 tons, Lourenco Marques
FISHMEAL—7,400 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Capetown
IRON OXIDE—280 bbls, J Lee Smith & Co, Malaga
KYANITE ORE—168 tons, F Samuel & Co, Calcutta
MANGANESE ORE—168 tons, Ferro Metal & Chemical Corp, Calcutta
PEATMOSS—400 bls, Bruce Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,250 bgs, Buenos Aires
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—200 bgs, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co, Hamburg
TALC—1,250 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,030 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
542 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Mombasa
429 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Mombasa

Boston

ARABIC GUM—254 bgs, National Shawmut Bank Boston, Port Sudan
253 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
BONE—814 bgs, Eastman Gelatine Corp, Santos
GELATIN—224 bgs, P Wilson & Co, Durban
IRISH MOSS—200 bls, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
PIMENTO—50 bgs, Le Conte & Co, Alicante
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—20 dms, The Bolta Corp, Rotterdam

Los Angeles

AGAR, POWDERED—20 cs, Nakamura Chemical Co, Yokohama
BONEMEAL—400 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Antwerp
DEGALTINIZED—2,240 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Antwerp
COPRA, BULK—500 long tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
1,000 long tons, American Trust Co, Dumaguete
500 long tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Inc, Legaspi
500 long tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Inc, Siain
500 long tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Siain
CAKE—4,000 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Cebu
4,000 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Cebu
MUSTARD—374 cartons, 10 dms, Atlantic Sales Corp, London
OIL, FISHLIVER—50 dms, Wilbur-Ellis Co., Yokohama
POLLACKLIVER—175 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
SEED, SESAME—134 bgs, Bank of America, Corinto
SEEDLAC—202 double bgs, Lamont Chemical Co, Bangkok
SODIUM BICARBONATE—360 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Inc, London
NITRATE—50 dms, C M C Chemicals, Inc, London
UREA—300 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Inc, London

Norfolk

ASBESTOS FIBER—900 bgs, Beira
MYROBALANS—487 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Calcutta
PEATMOSS—1,200 bls, Lewis Intern Corp, Bremen
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,069 cs, Olson Sales Agency, Mombasa
WHITING—800 bgs, Pluess Stauffer, Antwerp

Philadelphia

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—1,100 bgs, Chemical Trust Co, Manchester
ASBESTOS FIBER—3,840 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Lourenco Marques
BONEMEAL—4,102 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Antwerp
11,354 bgs, Credit Suisse, Rosario
2,250 bgs, Swiss Bank of N Y, Rosario
CASEIN—589 bgs, Schroeder Banking Corp, Halifax
CASTOR OIL—181 tons, Bank of New York, Fortaleza
197 tons, Manaus
430 tons, Recife
CHROME ORE—2,000 tons, E J Lavino, Masinloc
9,700 tons, Lavino Shipping Co, Noumea
4,217 tons, E J Lavino, Beira
COPRA CAKE—100 tons, Atkins Kroll & Co, Manila
CRESYLIC ACID—75 dms, Glasgow
200 dms, J E Fox, Manchester
CRYOLITE—2,900 tons, Pena Salt Co, Ivigtut
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—4,405 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Antwerp
2,000 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Antwerp
DRY COLOR—2,354 bgs, C K Williams Co, Larnaca
DYES, SYNTHETIC—5 dms, Rohm & Haas, Rotterdam
FISHLIVER OIL—50 dms, Girard Trust Co, Yokohama
GYPSUM—17,032 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MILK POWDER—446 dms, National City Bank, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—472,287 gals, ICEA, Antilla
9,430,843 gals, ICEA, Panama
MUSTARD—175 dms, Carson Simon Co, London
NEATSFOOT OIL—25 dms, Hollingshead Co, Port Halifax
PEATMOSS—1,400 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
350 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
250 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
803 bls, Bremen
PETROLEUM CRUDE—215,845 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Las Piedras
554,014 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Puerto la Cruz
115,769 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
107,592 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
112,577 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
114,234 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Mena al Ahmadi
238,924 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
177,342 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena al Ahmadi
253,000 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto la Cruz
124,286 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Pamatacual
120,433 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
120,482 bbls, The Texas Co, Covenas
120,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto la Cruz
SAL AMMONIAC—1,100 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
SODIUM NITRATE—1,500 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
ULTRAMARINE POWDER—300 cs, Carson Simon Co, Antwerp
UREA—3,000 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Glasgow
WHITING—3,472 bgs, Weitzner Co, Antwerp

San Francisco

AGAR—10 bls, Mod Food Products Co, Yokohama
BUTTERMILK POWDER—471 tons, Western Dairy Products Co, Auckland
CALCIUM NITRATE—456 tons, Wilson & G Meyer & Co Oslo
CASSIA—180 bls, S L Jones & Co, Hong Kong
25 bls, Wah Young Co, Hong Kong
CASTOR OIL—178 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Bombay
CINNAMON QUILLS—25 bls, East Asiatic Co, Colombo
COPRA—500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Legaspi
MEAL—359 tons, Atkins Kroll & Co, Cebu
405 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
90 tons, Snow & Co, Manila
2,000 bgs, Atkins, Kroll & Co, Manila
FISHLIVER OIL—6 dms, Vitamins Inc, Yokohama
LEAD CONCENTRATES—400 bgs, American Smelting & Refining Co, La Union
PEATMOSS—3 bdls, Fagan Calif Corp, Liverpool
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—96,997 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Miri
13,755 tons, Standard Oil Co, Miri
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Otaru
25 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Otaru
25 dms, Wilbur Ellis, Otaru
PYROTECHNICS—802 ctns, Balfour Guthrie, Hong Kong
SKIPJACKLIVER OIL—5 dms, Vitamins Inc, Yokohama
UREA—400 bgs, Wilson & G Meyer & Co, Oslo
VANILLA BEANS—30 cs, P Rieger & Co, Papeete
6 cs, W Dimond & Co, Papeete

Scudi Appointed Scientific Director of Warner Inst.

The appointment of Dr. John V. Scudi as scientific director of the Warner Institute for Therapeutic Research has been announced by Elmer H. Bobst, president of Warner-Hudnut, Inc. In his new capacity, Dr. Scudi will be responsible for planning and directing scientific activities of the institute.

During the past five years, Dr. Scudi was director of Research of Nepera Chemical Company, and Pyridium Corporation. Prior to that time, Dr. Scudi was assistant professor of pharmacology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University and earlier was head of the biochemistry research laboratories of Merck & Co., and was research associate at the Squibb Institute for Medical Research.

Boston BIMS Golfs

BIMS of Boston held its final golf party of the season at the Nashua, N. H., Country Club. Golfers who won prizes were Sterling P. Barron, Rexall Drug Company; T. J. Conlon, Dow Chemical Company; J. Harris, S. B. Penick & Co.; Warren E. Kell, Ungerer & Co.; Harold Coleman, Rexall Drug; D. P. Newall, Howe & French, Inc.; James Barnes, S. S. Pierce & Co., and James A. Farley, Commercial Solvents Corporation.

Trade Briefs

Continental Oil Company has elected Rawleigh Warner, jr., assistant treasurer of the company.

M. H. Arveson, technical director, has been elected a director of Indoil Chemical Company, chemical subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

USP Conducting Survey On Pharmacopeial Drugs

The USP headquarters is conducting a survey of manufacturers and distributors of pharmacopeial drugs, in preparation for the fifteenth revision of the United States Pharmacopeia. The purpose of this program is to establish contact with those who apply USP standards and tests in their daily work and commerce. This is being done by distributing a questionnaire which lists all USP items and requests an indication of those items in which the respective firm is interested and concerning which technical information based on actual experience can be supplied. In addition, opportunity is provided for designating whether this interest is based on the fact that the firm manufactures the item or simply distributes it, either as such or as a component of a pharmaceutical.

The questionnaire is going to the directors of control of about 400 firms in the United States. Results of the survey will be tabulated and will be turned over to the individual subcommittees of the USP committee of revision as an important guide to sources of technical information frequently needed in drafting USP standards.

The survey includes a request for suggestions of products not now official but recommended for consideration for admission to USP XV. The USP subcommittee on scope is actively considering this problem and will welcome all pertinent suggestions.

Sharples Reassigns 4 In Sales Department

Sharples Chemicals, Inc., Philadelphia, has assigned four men to new posts in its sales department. E. N. Sidoroff has been transferred from the New York sales office to Philadelphia as chemical products manager. W. G. Kayser, former senior salesman in New York, has been made New York regional sales manager.

T. C. Dabovich, former senior salesman in Chicago, has been named regional sales manager in that area. G. J. Klein, former manager of the Akron, Ohio, office, has been appointed rubber products manager for the midwest, southwest and Pacific Coast areas. Mr. Klein will make his headquarters in Akron.

CSC Names Whitesell

Robert G. Whitesell has been appointed southeastern regional manager of CSC Pharmaceuticals, a division of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York. He will make his headquarters in Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Whitesell joined Commercial Solvents in 1947 and since 1949 has been in charge of the Charlotte, N. C., office of CSC Pharmaceuticals.

Standard Int'l Moves Drug Dept.

Standard International Corporation has moved its pharmaceutical department to larger quarters at 170 Broadway, New York, where it is operating under the name of Clifford Chemicals, division of Standard International Corporation.

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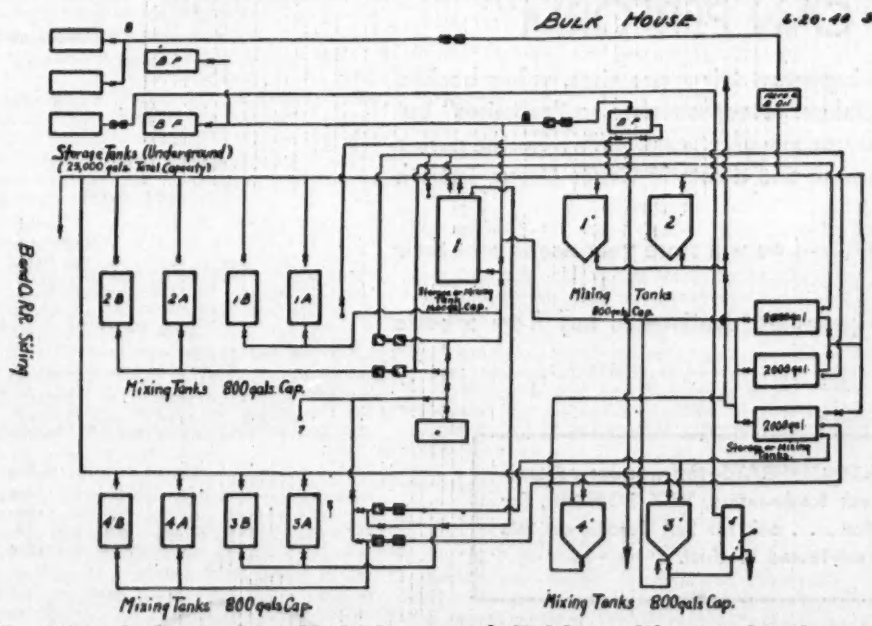

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

The Office of Price Stabilization exempted more than two hundred domestic crude botanical drugs from price control last week when it issued Amendment 3 to the General Overriding Regulation 3 and made the amendment effective on September 17. The official statement was accompanied by a definitive list of the domestic botanicals no longer subject to price control. The exemptions applied to crude wild and cultivated drugs in whole and milled form. They did not apply to extracts from such drugs or to drugs processed by means other than desiccation and pulverization. Also, exemptions do not apply to certain domestic botanical drugs not listed which are "consumed primarily by other industries for food flavoring, tanning, and other uses."

OPD in its issue of June 25 last reported that botanical drug suppliers were preparing a case to "convince OPS that a change in its present price ceiling practices should be made." OPA in World War No. 2 had removed some price ceilings in September, 1942, removed others in May, 1944, and abandoned all price control in October, 1945.

OPA abandoned price control because it had found that ceiling prices on botanical drugs were unnecessary and unenforcible. OPS last week explained its decontrol of some prices last week by saying that "the difficulties of administering and enforcing price control are all out of proportion to the advantages of control. Many of the drugs are gathered by part-time seasonal workers, and unless dealers pay attractive compensation, workers tend to move to more remunerative activities." This was almost the identical reasoning of OPA. It will be noted that OPA eventually exempted all domestic and imported botanicals from price control. OPS went only part of the way when it retained ceilings on imported botanics.

One odd situation arises because OPS has freed some botanicals from price control but retained control on others. Some botanicals are of both domestic and foreign origin, among them being angelica root, arnica flowers, belladonna leaves, clover flowers, digitalis leaves, elder flowers, ergot, hellebore root, Irish moss, lycopodium, peppermint leaves, senega root, and stramonium leaves. It appears that that part of the stock of a given botanical which originated in the United States is exempt from price control while, at the same time, that part which was imported is still under price ceiling limitations.

Ultimate effect on prices of the OPS price control exemption of domestic botanical drugs remained to be developed. It may change market prices in the cases of dealers who were caught with very low price ceilings when prices were frozen at the beginning of 1951.

Balsams

Peru—Demand was routine in character but sufficient in volume to keep most prices firm. However, one dealer quoted lower at $2.05 per pound.

Tolu—The market stiffened when it hit $6.10 per pound and bids submitted at lower levels were usually rejected because of replacement cost at the origin and the absence of continued weakness at that spot.

Barks

Black Haw—Price ceilings have been officially removed but the market effect of freeing the bark from control remained to be developed. Whatever happens to country prices—if anything—will likely be reflected in local quotations more or less promptly.

Elm—Ceiling prices having been removed, it may be possible for some sellers, who had been caught under low ceilings, to readjust their quotations to a profit-yielding level.

Sassafras—It was doubted that removal of ceiling prices would change the price situation very soon. Most sellers had ceiling in line with primary market replacement costs that have been paid during the collection season.

White Pine—Production seemed likely to be cut back in keeping with the reported slump in lumbering operations, a development that has been the result of a slump in furniture manufacture. However, collection had been reported earlier as being ample and manufacturing consumers white pine needs seem to be covered.

Beans

Vanilla—The market retained all of its recent improvement. Prices were generally firmer, had an upward tendency on spot, and seemed destined for further rise in the French Islands and in the markets in France. Trading showed a continuation of the improvement that most factors have enjoyed in the past several weeks. Practically all suppliers had a greater confidence in the future and continued to advise buyers that purchase of vanilla beans at current quotations was not only financially safe and profitable but also the part of wisdom because of the underlying stratum of strength that prevailed in all primary markets.

Berries

Fish—This berry has not appeared in spot commerce for a long time past and it was evident last week that very few dealers now stock the item in more than jobbing quantities. Very few parcels have been imported over a considerable period.

Juniper—A prominent importer said last week that it is now new crop time in Europe and that samples received indicate a satisfactory quality. It was further declared that the carryover is probably small —which suggested to the importer that detentions are likely to be less when the new crop begins to arrive here. A considerable part of the large quantity detained earlier this year is believed to have been old stock from the 1949 crop.

Raspberries—Dried berries have been removed from all price ceiling limitations and controls but it seemed unlikely that freedom from ceilings would lead to an early change in prices to be paid by manufacturing consumers. They are already very high as the result of the sharp drop in production and the switch to quick-frozen fresh fruit as a flavoring material.

Flowers

Arnica—OPS has exempted domestic flowers from all price control but the official notice indicates that imported flower prices are still ceiled.

Elder—Now that price ceilings on domestic flowers have been removed, it may well be that minimum quotations will be advanced by dealers who were caught with a low ceiling when prices were frozen. The spot range has been 28c. to 40c. per pound

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Anise seed, Czech, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, China, Canton, rolls, ½c. per lb.
select, broken, ½c. per lb.
Honan, Yunnan, rolls, scraped, 1c. per lb.
broken, 1c. per lb.
unscraped, 3c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Syrian, 2c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw, No. 1, 5c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Carolina, 1½c. per lb.
Japanese, hontakas, 2c. per lb.
birdseyes, 2c. per lb.
Louisiana longs, 1½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, 1c. per lb.
Czech, 1c. per lb.
Dutch, 1c. per lb.
Polish, 1c. per lb.
Turkish, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Ginger root, African, 1c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Rhattoon, 1c. per lb.
Nigerian, split, 1c. per lb.
Peru balsam, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Celery seed, French, 1c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, 4c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 5c. per lb.
white, spot, 10c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, 1c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 7c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Sept. 22, 1950
218.1	218.1	215.5	181.9	211.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended Sept. 14

New York

Coriander seed, 14 lots, 2,813 bags: filthy.
Cumin seed, 4 lots, 1,036 bags: filthy.
Kola nuts, 18 bags: filthy.
Lemon oil, 3 lots, 212 cases: adulterated.
Licorice root, 62 bags: filthy.
Molle seed, 165 bags: excessive sand and soil.
Mustard seed, 120 bags: filthy.
Oregano, 3 lots, 85 bags, 200 baskets: filthy.
Pepper, 77 bags: filthy.
Psyllium husk, 4 lots, 1,048 bags: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

"Rutin Hopkins"

Quercitin: 1% or less
Chlorophyll: None
Red Pigment: None
Purity: 99% or better

Compare a sample of Rutin Hopkins with the material you are now using!

The Earth Contributes and J.L. HOPKINS & CO. DISTRIBUTE ALL KINDS OF ROOTS, BARKS, HERBS, GUMS, LEAVES, SEEDS, WHICH ARE USED FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES—WHOLE, GROUND OR POWDERED

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EXTRACTS
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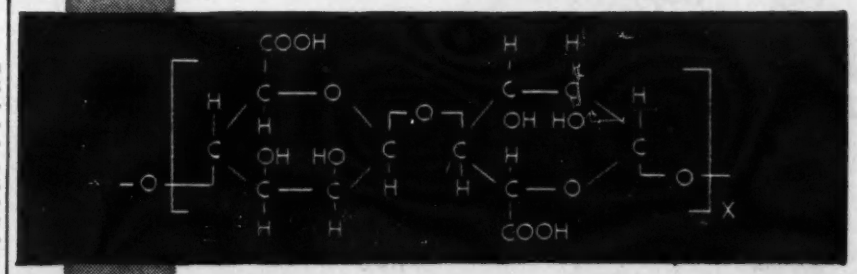

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This new, mild, organic acid is available as a white fibrous powder which swells markedly in water and reacts with organic and inorganic bases and certain polyhydric alcohols.

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and that range last week seemed likely to be narrowed.

Gums

Karaya—Trading remained spotty and it still yielded only a comparatively low total volume of business. Prices lacked quotable change but conditions did suggest that bids submitted by those with firm orders in hand stood an excellent chance of being accepted by some suppliers if said bids were within reason.

Locustbean—Less than the current price of 39c. to 40c. per pound could be done on spot but informed sources said last week that goods available at less than 39c. were of a comparatively low quality; quality often depends on the source from which the gum is imported. Good quality merchandise was said to bring 39c. most of the time but at the very best interest in the item as a whole was well within jobbing limits.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—These leaves are grown in the United States and are also imported. The Office of Price Stabilization last week removed price ceilings on the domestic article. The official order stated specifically that "The exemption does not apply to imported crude botanical drugs." Therefore, it appears that imported belladonna leaves remain under a price ceiling but domestic belladonna leaves do not. The ultimate effect of this odd situation remained to be developed but the majority of local dealers merchandise the imported item mainly.

Marjoram—Chilean herb was down to the basis of 24c. to 25c. per pound. Other varieties had no quotable change but were easy.

Digitalis—The price situation with respect to ceiling is precisely that described in the belladonna paragraph above. The cultivators of digitalis leaves in this country are very few.

Peppermint—Though grown and collected in this country, peppermint leaves were not included in the list of domestic crude botanicals that OPS removed from price ceiling control last week. The article is also imported. Possibly OPS classified peppermint leaves as a "domestic crude drug primarily consumed by other industries for food flavoring," such drugs being retained under price ceilings.

Sage—Dalmatian leaves were sharply lower at 68c. to 69c. per pound and fair quantities were reported sold into consumption during the past month. Other varieties were unchanged in price and not under special inquiry last week. Come the Fall months, needs of meat packers may be expected to increase sales volume of all botanical flavorings used by them.

Miscellaneous

Ergot—The price situation was complicated in extremely small degree last week when OPS removed all price ceilings on ergot grown in the United States. It does grow here as an incident to a disease which produces the fungus on rye grain. However, by far the largest quantity of ergot consumed in this country comes from abroad and a ceiling is apparently retained on the imported article. Most dealers have a high ceiling when it is compared with the normal price for ergot but the ceiling seems not so high when compared with prices asked in foreign markets.

Irish Moss—Price ceilings have been removed on this moss when it is collected in the waters of the United States. And some manufacturers of its derivatives do consume large quantities of the domestic product. However, substantial quanties come on the open market by reason of importations from Ireland and France and on such materials the old price ceilings of importers apparently remain in effect.

Lycopodium—Removal of the price ceiling on domestic lycopodium does not seem likely to affect going prices to any important extent. Domestic collection is highly unprofitable when it has to compete with imported goods available at current prices.

Roots

Aletris—Removed from price control, this root will probably remain at relatively high prices now prevailing Collection was conservative in size and very high prices were paid throughout the digging season.

Cohosh—From business now in sight, it was felt last week that the supply would

—Continued on page 73

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Trading was quite brisk in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market last week. Preparations for the Christmas season brought good-sized orders from toilet goods and cosmetics producers and the approach of the Winter season also stimulated the sales of materials used in the manufacture of cold and cough remedies. The major problem facing dealers was the high cost of new material. It was reported that the maintenance of what might be considered a normal stock, now costs so much more, that a far greater proportion of working capital is tied up in inventory. There were few price changes during the past week. The minimum quotation for the weak Ceylon citronella oil was advanced slightly and a rather marked jump was experienced in the pricing of the tight lime oils. Domestic orange oil, of both Californian and Floridian origin, has become much easier, with a resulting drop in price. Anise oil was a little easier in some places and several handlers of sandalwood oil could offer it at a more reasonable price. A decline of 0.4 point occurred in the price index, which stood at 228.6.

The influence of new crop has been felt in many of the materials which were tight throughout the Spring and Summer. Among the imported items which were now coming to market more freely were juniper tar, pennyroyal, Dalmatian sage and rosemary oils. The pricing of materials which originate in countries where price floors are in effect has presented some problem to both shippers and buyers. Brazil has refused to grant export licenses to shippers of ocotea cymbarum oil where offers fell below the floor. The same was said to be true in Spain, where licenses for rosemary and other oils have been held up for that reason.

New crop oils of domestic origin were mostly still in the process of being distilled. Wormseed oil showed promise of easing, but wormwood oil prices were reported to be far too high at the source. Spearmint oil was held for rather high prices, but dealers hoped that they might ease after the early large purchases are completed. Orange oil stocks have improved to a considerable degree and new material was said to be available for prompt shipment. A better supply of lemon oil within the next few months was promised.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Citronella oil, Ceylon, 10c. per lb.
Lime oil, distilled, Mexican, 25c. per lb.
West Indian, 50c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Anise oil, 10c. per lb.
Orange oil, Californian, 10c. per lb.
Florida, 10c. per lb.
Sandalwood oil, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Sept. 22, 1950
228.6	229.0	218.6	132.7	189.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Anise—A drop of 10c. per pound was reported in the spot quotation of the oil last week. This placed the item at a low of $1.70 per pound. Prices continued to range to $2.60 per pound. There was a great deal of softness in the spot position of the oil, despite the fact that there were no available replacements. Large stocks were built up last year and there seemed to be small interest on the part of consumers. Another factor which has contributed to the easing of this market has been the abundance of anethol at favorable prices. Anethol has always acted as a check upon the oil market, since users tend to turn to that material when the oil becomes too expensive. The season of greatest consumption has not yet started. When it does, observers feared that supplies may become very scarce.

Bergamot—The prices quoted for the minute quantities of Italian oil available on the spot market climbed steadily higher. A new high of $14.50 per pound was reported last week. It was entirely possible that even higher prices were being paid, when the material was really needed. The prices were now about three times as high as those of a year ago. Word received by dealers from Italy has led them to believe that the coming crop may be short again, promising another year of tightness. Dealers were comforted by the fact that many users were able to substitute the artificial oil in their formulations. This material was still priced at the low $3.35 to $5.75 a pound.

Cassia—After remaining rather dormant throughout the summer months, this material was reported to have become more active again. Stocks were moving a bit more to consumers and, while the range of quotations was unchanged, there were some reports of price strengthening in the market. This oil, like anise, faced a possible shortage in the future, since its source of supply, Red China, has been cut off.

Cedarleaf—Produced mainly in Canada, this oil was said to be growing stronger as have other Canadian items. Distillers seemed to have turned their attention to other more profitable endeavors and were not too much interested in doing business at the prices dealers cared to pay. Considering the prices currently being asked at the source, the spot market might be expected to rise sharply. At present, offers were made between $2.90 and $3.50 a pound.

Cedarwood—There was no problem of supply and the market was in a comfortable state. Dealers reported distillers to be shipping oil quite regularly at a cost which has allowed for a stable spot price range of 60c. to 70c. per pound. The material was offered freely and the demand has kept up rather well.

Citronella—A recent spurt of buying has made for a slight advance in the minimum quotation of the Ceylon oil. It was quoted at $1.50 to $2.40 per pound last week. Formosan material was still on the decline and the weak spot prices have caused a stoppage of offers of the true Java oil. There seemed to be little interest in the purchase of replacements of any sort at this time. Quotations for the Java and Java-type oil were unchanged, the former standing at $1.90 to $2.60 and the latter at $1.25 to $2.25 per pound.

Clove—One of the most troubled spots in the market, this material has grown exceedingly scarce and expensive. There have been some bids of spice out of the origin, but at costs which would put the oil out of the reach of most users. The prices of $3.25 to $3.70 per pound were largely nominal. Most dealers who still held stocks were none too anxious to sell at their ceiling prices, since they would be unable to make replacements within those limits.

Dillweed—The season of production was presently in progress and all indications pointed to a rather successful crop. The period of heavy consumption was just about at an end and the large carryover from last year made it possible for suppliers to cover all requirements with ease. Observers predicted a tendency toward weakness in the market, at least until next spring, when picklers again become interested in the oil. At this time prices were steady, ranging from $4 to $4.50 per pound.

Eucalyptus — Australian shippers were reportedly reluctant to make offers for replacement and the same was reported about the Spanish and Portuguese sources. The lack of demand during the past few months has allowed for a quiet spot situation thus far. However, it was expected that there would be a marked pickup in buying soon for the preparation of cough syrups and drops. Observers saw much strength in the market in the near future.

Grapefruit—It was said that there was no oil offered from the growing areas at this time. A few dealers made fairly good purchases during the past few months and were able to offer the material on the spot market for as low as $1.75 a pound, but most quotations stood between $2 and $2.85 a pound. Distillation this past year was below normal and it will now be necessary to wait until next spring before an improvement in supply may be hoped for.

Juniper Berry—Much stability was displayed by this market. New material was available when desired, but buying interest was only mild. Prices have held at a steady level. The NF quality could be purchased at $2.75 to $4 per pound and the twice-rectified item held at $3.60 to $7 per pound. The market was rather quiet.

Juniper Tar—In the last two months the replacement price of this material was eased to a considerable extent. It was freely available at prices of 45c. to 50c. per pound.

Lavandin—A favorable future was seen in this market under the influence of the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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new crop. Prices at the origin seemed to be easier and supplies were said to be plentiful. On spot, the market remained unchanged throughout the summer at $4.25 to $5 a pound. The demand has been rather mild, but an increase in buying was expected in preparation for the coming holiday season.

Lavender—With distillation just finished in France, observers were able to see the effect the new material might have upon the market. For the most part they seemed to agree that the market would not be easy. In fact, many felt that the opening bids would be high. Inflation in France has done much to keep prices up. However, good stocks held by most dealers should make it possible for them to hold off on the purchase of expensive oil for a while. On spot, these oils were holding fairly steady at unchanged prices.

Lemon—A good deal of the lower priced oil offered from Italy has been found to be of exceptionally poor quality. It has been reported that large quantities have been rejected by the Food and Drug Administration as being below acceptable quality. However, there was some fairly good grade oil still to be had at $4 a pound or a little more. The best quality oil of high citral content remained at the very high level of $8 or more. Californian oil continued in a very tight position at prices of $4.85 to $5 per pound, depending upon producer. While stocks were presently short, dealers reported that there has been a promise of more adequate supplies to come within the next few months.

Lemongrass—Following the rise in price the previous week, this market seemed to have become stabilized. Prices held at $3.65 to $4.25 per pound. It was reported that primary centers, particularly in India, claimed to have good stocks of oil but there seemed to be some reluctance on the part of shippers to sell the oil. It would appear that they hoped to realize higher returns in that way. Demand on the local scene continued to be rather brisk.

Lime—Prices for this oil were reported to be going steadily higher. The lowest quotation for the Mexican distilled oil last week stood at $8.10 per pound. Oil from the West Indies was higher by 50c. a pound at $8.25 a pound. The outlook was not too promising. Early in the summer, it was believed that there would be a plentiful supply. However, when the new crop was in, it was quickly disposed of, leaving very little as carryover. Thus, it was expected that there would be much tightness in the market until next summer, when another crop is due.

Ocotea Cymbarum—While the spot price was unchanged, it was reported that there has been a stiffening of the attitude of the Brazilian government with regard to the price floor in effect. It was said that export licenses would not be granted for material offered below the floor. Thus, while shippers might care to do business at easier price levels, they were held in check by government rulings.

Orange—Supplies of Californian oil have opened up to make for a comfortable situation, and it was now possible to buy the material at a price as low as $2.35 a pound, a drop of 10c. from the previous week. Elsewhere prices ranged to $2.75 per pound, according to brand. While Floridian oil has not eased to the same extent, it was available in some places at $2.35 a pound. It, too, ranged to a high of $2.75 per pound. Some handlers found this oil still a bit too high for very active dealing. Oil from Italy and the West Indies was available in very small quantities and found little interest among consumers at this time.

Palmarosa—New crop oil was not expected until some time in December. At that time, it was believed, there might be a slight reduction in the shipping price, as has been indicated by future offers from the source. For the present, the remaining stocks of last year's supply was holding fairly steady on the spot market. Quotations of from $8 to $9 per pound were made.

Patchouli—There was still little, if any, demand for this oil and stocks have remained very plentiful. The weakness of the market continued, with offers of material at the low $13 per pound finding few takers. There was no need for dealers to inquire into the situation at primary shipping centers, since there was little desire to build stocks any further, at this time.

Pennyroyal—A good crop in Spain, added to a rather mild demand by consumers, has made for a very easy market. Prices were maintained at the recently reduced level of $4 to $4.75 per pound. Dealers could meet all inquiries with ease.

Rosemary—The new crop was apparently a successful one, which should have made for easier prices. However, the government of Spain has refused to grant export license for material which is offered below the official price floor. Thus, it seems that prices could not drop below the

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present level of 85c. to $1.10 a pound for the technical grade and 90c. to $1.30 for the USP quality. There was no excitement in the market, although a steady demand has been maintained.

Sage—There were reports of a decline in the price of the Dalmatian material, which is controlled by the Yugoslavian government. However, there seemed to be a lack of interest in the material. This was understandable when it is realized that the prices, although down a bit, were still about three times as high as they were last year. On spot, quotations stood at $13 to $16.75 per pound.

Sandalwood—A reduction of 25c. per pound was reported in the minimum quotation of this oil last week. This placed the low at $11.75 a pound. Highest quality oil was not changed, remaining at $14.75 a pound. Logs seemed to be available when needed and supplies were adequate to meet all requirements.

Spearmint—Prices being asked in the country were said to be exorbitant, and climbing steadily higher. While it was felt by some that this might indicate a short crop, observers felt that distillers were merely holding out for higher returns. The heavy buying by chewing gum producers should be accomplished in a short while and dealers felt that there might then be an easing of prices. On spot, the range of quotations stood at $6 to $6.25 a pound.

Vetiver—While prices have held fairly steady, there was a good deal of strength in this market. It was believed by the trade that the supply situation might continue to be difficult for at least another year. High returns last year led growers to distill from roots after they were in the ground only one year instead of the customary two. They must now wait through another year before large-scale distillation of new roots can be accomplished.

Wormseed — On spot there was no change in the position of this material. It remained very scarce and high in price, although there were reports of a slight easing in some quarters. It was still a bit early to ascertain the precise effect new crop will have upon the market. The consensus of opinion in the trade seemed to point toward some relaxation in the tightness with the arrival of new oil and there was hope for more favorable prices.

Wormwood—According to the trade, the prices being asked in the country for the new crop oil were going sky-high. While it is believed that some prices were above the legal ceilings, shippers seemed to show no reluctance to ask them. Should such increases be allowed by the government, a spot market of $8 a pound might be reached.

Aromatic Chemicals

Eugenol—A serious shortage was foreseen in the supply of this aromatic chemical. Prices for clove buds have risen beyond a level where distillers cared to handle the material, particularly in the light of the limitations of their price ceilings. Thus, there has been little production of this material and the small quantities remaining in the hands of producers were being held mainly for regular customers.

Geraniol—The easy situation of citronella oil has resulted in a very favorable market for this derivative. Production has been quite plentiful and prices remained easy. The extra grade was freely offered at $3 to $3.30 per pound, and the standard grade could be had at $1.80 to $3.05 a pound. The demand for these items has picked up a bit as toilet goods manufacturers began preparations for the Christmas season.

Safrol—With both camphor and artificial sassafras oils somewhat more available, production of this aromatic has been resumed by some producers. There was still not an abundant supply but the outlook was more favorable than it has been for months. Pricewise, the material remained quite firm, with prices of $1.15 to $1.75 a pound being quoted.

Sigma Chemical Company Offering 4 New Products

Sigma Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., is offering four new products, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase, pregnanediol glucuronide, estriol glucuronide and tris-(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane.

Glucose-6-dehydrogenase along with glucose-6-phosphate, also offered by Sigma, are said to be specific reagents for the assay of triphosphopyridin nucleotide, which itself was recently made available by the company in research quantities: Pregnanediol glucuronide is said to be available in a purity in excess of 96 percent, while estriol glucuronide runs to 90 percent. Tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane, which is offered in laboratory quantities, is said to be of a highly purified nature and suitable as a chemical buffer and a primary standard.

Upjohn Making Two New Hormones Biosynthetically

Partial synthesis of two adrenal cortical hormones closely related to cortisone was announced September 17 by Dr. Richard S. Schreiber, research director of The Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich. Easily accessible sterols and adrenal glands of hogs are used as the starting materials in the new Upjohn biosynthesis.

Biosynthesis involves transformation of chemical substances by application of biologic processes. Dr. Schreiber explained that the new process is making hitherto scarce hormones, compound B and compound F, available in quantities sufficient for extensive clinical testing. Allocations have been made, and these compounds are currently being tested. Compounds F and B are two of some 28 hormones isolated from adrenal glands.

Fleuroma Moves, Names Fairhurst Sales Manager

Fleuroma, Inc., which has moved its plant and offices to new quarters at 38 West 21st street, New York 10, has appointed William S. Fairhurst sales manager. The new telephone number is CHelsea 3-8525.

Mr. Fairhurst began his career in the essential oils business in 1932 with Louis J. Zollinger. In 1937 he joined Tombarel Products Corporation, New York, American sales agency for the French firm of Tombarel Freres, rising to become vice-president of Tombarel Products. He left that concern earlier this year and for a short time was associated with a New York cosmetics company before joining Fleuroma.

Trade Briefs

Boyle-Midway has added a third fragrance, "Lilac Scent," to its "Wizard" line of spray deodorizers.

Commercial Oil Corporation has elected as vice-presidents O. P. Cottrell and Leroy C. Gilson.

United States Steel Corporation, New York, has begun distribution of a 228-page golden anniversary book, "Steel Serves the Nation," which summarizes accomplishments of the company since its formation in 1901.

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Chemicals in Foods Safety Plan Offered

—Continued from page 5

which cause complications and thwart definitive solutions.

"On the one hand," he added, "we have the splendid record of industry and government in protecting the public interest under existing laws. On the other, there are well-intentioned and honorable men who are convinced that some changes in the law are required. In view of this situation I should like to leave these thoughts for your consideration:—

"(1) The use of chemicals in foods is a very old practice. The chemical and food industries are cognizant of their responsibilities; their record has been good, of tremendous benefit to the American people.

"(2) Suggestions for legislation to make mandatory prior approval of chemical aids in food give rise to very complex problems. The various implications of such suggestions should be studied carefully.

"(3) Safety must be viewed as a relative matter. To be asked to prove complete safety is like being asked to prove an absolute negative. It is scientifically impossible.

"(4) Safety considerations must be related to contemplated methods and levels of usage.

"(5) Any increase in the authority of our regulatory bodies primarily should concern safety. Fundamentally, technological usefulness should be determined by consumer reaction.

Vigilance Will Continue

"Over the years industry and government together have maintained vigilant watch over the safety of our nation's foods. With or without a new law, that vigilance will continue. If further regulation is needed, let us keep in mind the practicalities of the situation. Above all, let us not close the door to progress."

Charles Wesley Dunn, speaking for the Grocery Manufacturers of America, declared he was not disposed to enlarge government control of industries regulated by the FDA act and expressed concern by the progressive increases in this control. These increases are indicated, he said, by the enacted control of new drugs and certain antibiotics and by the proposed control of all antibiotics and chemical additions to food and prescription drugs.

"The last proposal," Mr. Dunn said, "would broadly empower an administrative determination of what drugs must be dispensed on prescription or may be retailed over the counter; and it would accordingly give the government a broad control over the medical profession and drug industry.

Philosophy of FDA Act

"We must always bear in mind that the legislative philosophy of this (FDA) act is objectively to regulate the conduct of its industries, whereby they are otherwise left free constructively to work out their own destiny in a competitive race of individual efficiency and service."

Mr. Dunn termed this the fundamental philosophy of a government created to preserve free institutions in its regulation of all private industries. Consequently, he added, it does not approve the substitution of an advance government control over their daily conduct, except where this is imperatively unavoidable for the public safety and welfare. He voiced the opinion that the proposed government control over all antibiotics and for prescription drugs does not come within this exception.

Food Costs Not Important

"Furthermore," Mr. Dunn declared, "I have also been deeply concerned by the argument that the judicial construction of the food standard of identity law in the FDA act, in the imitation jam case, is justified from the standpoint of public policy because it will permit an important reduction in the food cost of living.

"But the basic answer to such argument is that this act should not permit any injurious adulteration or misbranding of its products or any injurious violation of its fundamental laws to secure the product integrity of essential and important foods and drugs, on the ground that their cost will then be lower. For this is too high a price to pay for that cost reduction, from the standpoint of the public health and the general welfare of both the consuming public and the food industry."

Crawford Gives Views

Another speaker, Charles W. Crawford, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, emphatically declared that consumers must be protected against the hazards of inadequately tested new chemical ingredients in foods and cosmetics.

Mr. Crawford said that the "conscientious majority" of food and cosmetic firms take full precautions before they adopt any new ingredient, but that there are always a few who are willing to "take a chance." Recalling a mass poisoning case in the drug field in 1937, which cost the lives of more than 100 people, Mr. Crawford said that only the luck of the "fringe operators" had saved the public from a similar disaster in the food field. In contrast, he added, the drug industry has been required since 1938 to file scientific proof of safety of all new drugs with the Food and Drug Administration.

"Imitation Jam" Case

Mr. Crawford said that another gap in the fabric of consumer protection had been revealed by a recent supreme court decision which held that substandard jams could legally be marketed if labeled "imitation." He pointed out that a large proportion of food is served in public eating places where the consumer never sees the label. Answering the argument that substandard goods are cheaper, Mr. Crawford's figures show that dilution of jam with water and sugar affords no saving to the housewife.

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Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 70

equal the need. Prices have not eased as new crop stocks gained and though demand was small last week, values continued definitely firm in all quarters.

Galangal—A firm market prevailed for this Chinese ginger and since direct import from the primary market is impossible, the absence of sustained demand of late has not eased the prices in this market. Stocks were conservative and holders were reserved.

Gentian—Most shipping prices at the origin proved well maintained and attempts to successfully bid for quantities were usually productive of failure. Current stocks cover probable requirements of a fairly distant future, it was said.

Hellebore—The domestic root is now free from price control. The imported item remains subject to price ceiling limits. The two articles differ rather substantial in variety and properties.

Lady's Slipper—Dealers do not think that removal of price controls will bring about much of a change in prices. Prices are already about as high as the traffic will stand and a relatively small crop this year was acquired at high cost to the collectors. Some dealers, caught with a low ceiling when prices were frozen, may move up moderately if demand will support such a change.

Mandrake—Country and spot prices are not spread apart very much. The situation was considered to be very firm last week and conditions were not apt to be productive of price shading.

Senega—Prices have hardened of late and were considered to be substantially firmer than they were recently. Firsthands have quit accepting bids and last week seemed to have strengthened their approach to selling prices for domestic and export account.

Seeds

Anise—Czech seed sold slightly higher at 15c. to 16c. per pound. Other varieties were unchanged. Interest was at low ebb.

Caraway—Prices did not improve; they remained at the nadir of the recent decline and improvement from current levels will depend mainly upon what happens to the market in Holland.

Celery—The range on Indian seed became narrower; the market was 29c. to 29½c. per pound. French seed was back to 36c. to 37c. but appeared to rest on a basis of considerable strength.

Cumin—Export interest appeared occasionally and was sufficient to keep quotations distinctly firm with an upward tendency which was apt to become fact when export needs increase.

Fennel—Syrian seed was recently nominal on spot at 18c. per pound. Last week it was found to be priced on a firm basis, the market being 20c. to 21c. per pound. Other varieties did not change.

Poppy—Once again the market was higher and stronger, at home as well as abroad. Higher quotations came on seed from all origins and stood as follows late last week: Argentine and Turkish, 13½c. to 14c. per pound; Czech and Polish, 14½c. to 15c.; Dutch, 16c. to 16½c.

Spices

Cassia—When prices moved, they went up last week, Canton rolls were higher at 15½c. to 16c. per pound and when broken select they were 15c. to 15½c. Stocks of Honan and Yunnan cassia were very small because shipment was impossible. The small stock was revalued upward to 23c. to 25c. per pound for scraped rolls; broken, 22c. to 24c.; unscraped rolls, 22c. to 24c.; Broken, not available.

Clove—Jobbing lots of Madagascar spice was offered and sold on spot last week at 58c. per pound, which was done in one instance on recleaned merchandise. Zanzibars were reported worth 60c. The Madagascar crop was expected to run about 4,000 tons against an expected crop of about 15,000 tons.

Ginger—African root reacted downward slightly; it was priced at 33c. to 34c. per pound. No. 3 Jamaica root was also shaded to 60c. to 61c. and the rhattoon variety from that island was down to 59c. to 60c. Split Nigerian root followed the down movement, stopping at 31c. to 32c. Despite the declines, sellers said there was nothing basically easy about the markets anywhere.

Pepper—Business was not at all brisk and the lack of sustained if even only jobbing demand resulted in prices on spot easing to the basis of $1.78 to $1.79 per pound against the price of $1.80 prevailing at the end of the previous week. Some factors thought it possible that pressure of new crop offerings later on might lower the general price level around January 1 next. The feeling was that buyers would display wisdom if they keep their needs well covered between now and the end of the current year.

Red peppers were strong; perhaps "hot" were a better word. Hontakas have been well taken up since they have been priced favorably as compared with the scarce, small crop domestic peppers. While Nigerian chillies did seem to lag behind the general market strength, Turkish chillies are narrowing and shipment prices exceed those on spot. Carolina longs were higher at 29c. to 30c. per pound; hontakas, 30c. to 32c.; Louisiana longs, 28c. to 29c. Turkish, 24c. to 25c. White pepper was down to $2.65.

Friday quotations on black pepper were as follows:—Spot, $1.75 to $1.79 per pound; October delivery, $1.73; and November delivery, $1.70.

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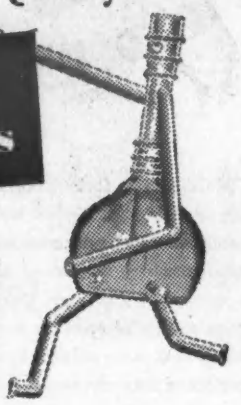

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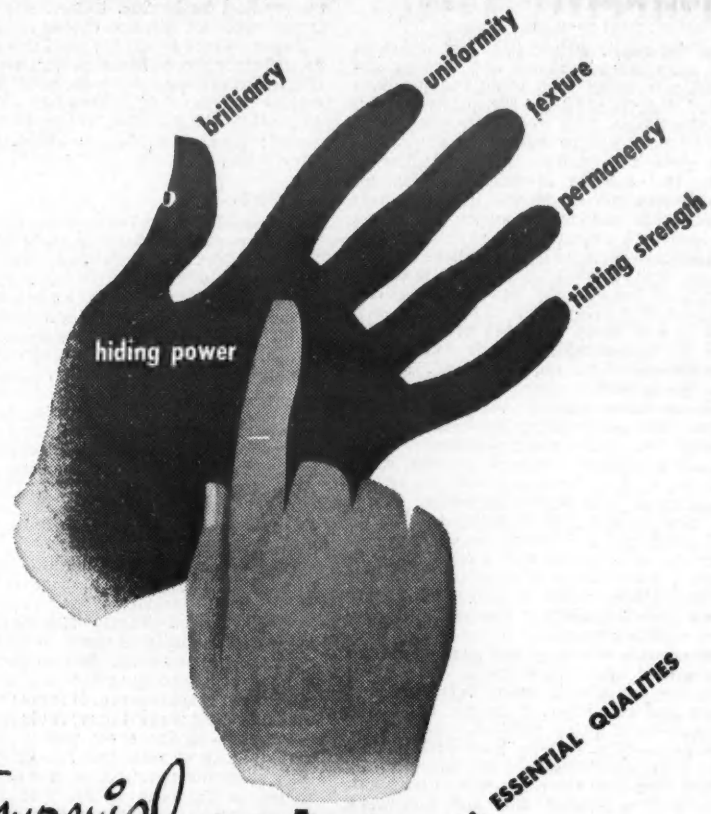

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Protective Coatings Materials

An increase of $1 per ton was announced last week for standard pyrophyllite, 200, 230 and 325 mesh. Red, vermilion, quicksilver was higher by 20c. Otherwise, the market for protective coatings materials showed no particular feature. In the prime pigments section, dry colors demand continued active while the supply held sufficiently high. Earth colors, which had been off slightly, appeared to be picking up again. The synthetic oxides, however, were still in about as tight a position as formerly. Lead and zinc pigments continued to reflect the tightness of their metals. Metallic lead paste was moving in fair amounts and the supply was adequate.

Maleic resins were in a fairly good position, and were said to be somewhat improved over last month. Phenolics continued as tight as they had been, with the shortage in phenol the largest contributing factor. The tightness in phthalic anhydride continued to be reflected in the alkyds. Phthalic was on the way up, pricewise.

Ethylcellulose was in about a fair demand and the supply was said to have shown improvement. Wood rosin and gum rosin types of ester gum were freely available, although the demand was not high. Demand for methylcellulose was good and was about balanced with availability. Nitrocellulose was in a good supply position, although the promptness with which orders could be handled depended somewhat on grade. Gums continued pretty much unchanged although there were expectations of a higher demand soon, according to trade sources. There were spotty indications of more interest in shellac, although purchasing was still not on a large scale. Domestic and Argentine casein were not in strong demand. Inventories in the hands of consumers, however, were thought to be at a low point and heavier buying would not be surprising, according to producers. Chlorinated paraffin and chlorinated rubber held at their previously established levels.

Prime Pigments

Dry Colors—The market continued pretty much at its previous levels during the past week. The demand was in a good position and there was sufficient supply available to accommodate it. Prices were reported holding at their previously established levels.

Earth Colors—The demand during the past week was a little slower than it had been at the peak of several months ago, although it was pointed out that it had not been off seriously and was now showing signs of picking up again. The reason for this, it was said, was largely seasonal now that the summer vacation shutdowns were over and the cooler weather and consequent greater activity were here. The synthetic oxides, it was reported, were still in about as tight a position as they had been.

Lead Pigment—With the metal as tight as it had been, the market for the pigments continued to reflect this situation in its supply position. Red lead continued very tight although it was said that white lead had improved a little. The prices continued unchanged.

Metallic Lead Paste—Prices continued to hold at their previously established levels during the past week. The demand was reported to be at fairly good levels and the supply was sufficiently high for the current rate of consumption. The future position of the material, it was pointed out, will, of course, show the influence of the future in the lead market. The paste, in drums, of 20,000 to 40,000 pound lots was listed at the works at 24½c.; in 10,000 to 20,000 pound lots, at 35c.; in 2,000 to 10,000 pound lots, at 35½c., and in 200 to 2,000 pound lots, at 36c.

Red, Vermilion, Quicksilver—The advance in quicksilver was reflected in the price of this item last week. It advanced 20c. per pound to become $3.84.

Zinc Pigments—There was little appreciable change in the market during the period under review. The demand held at the strong levels of the recent past and tightness still prevailed in the supply.

Fillers and Extenders

Pyrophyllite—The standard grade, 200, 230 and 325 mesh advanced $1 a ton during the past week, but the No. 3, 200 mesh, and the insecticide and rubber grades were without change. This made the new listings for the standard:—200 mesh, bulk, carload, mines, $12.50; 230 mesh, $13.50 and 325 mesh, $16.75. These advances were made with government pricing authority approval. The supply held at high enough levels to accommodate consumers. The difficulties in production that were apparent, it was said, were the result of the grinding capacity situation. As had been pointed out, if orders were placed two to three months prior to the time that the material was required, shipments could generally be carried out on a satisfactory schedule. The demand continued at the high levels that had been apparent in the recent past.

Synthetic Resins

The market for resins last week showed no particular change from the previous period. The demand for the maleics was fairly good and was said to be better this month than it had been during the previous month. The purchasing was still not on a large scale, it was said, and the supply remained at high enough levels to accommodate the market without any difficulty. The phenolics were still in a good demand and appeared likely to stay that way. The supply was as tight as it had been, and since there was no easing in the availability of phenol, there was no great or immediate improvement looked for in the market for the phenolic resins. Phenol has risen in price in one quarter and there were indications that there might be further rises in other quarters. There had been reports that the alkyds were somewhat easier on demand, although they were still moving. The supply was not on the long side. Phthalic anhydride was going higher in price and the supply of it was still tight, largely as a result of the tightness in naphthalene.

Ethylcellulose—The price picture was unchanged during the past week at 73c. in 5,000 pound lots and 75c. to 83c. in smaller lots. The demand held at a position that was characterized as about fair, while the supply was reported to be better than it had been, with availability not any great problem.

Gum, Ester—The wood rosin and the gum rosin types were still in a plentiful position as far as the supply was concerned, although the demand was not at high levels. Both types were listed at 17½c.

Methylcellulose—This item continued to hold as far as price was concerned during the past week. The demand was reported to be at good levels with steady increases expected as new uses are found for the material. The supply continued in a good position and was about balanced with the demand. One producer pointed out that it could make shipments promptly.

Nitrocellulose—The price listings continued to hold at the levels that were established some time ago. The demand was reported to be holding up at pretty good levels and the supply was in a strong enough position so that shipments could be made with fair promptness, although there was some variance depending on the particular type.

Natural Resins

The market showed no particular change during the period under review, but the various gums were still moving and there were expectations that the demand would increase. It was pointed out that the amount of stocks that are being carried by consumers are probably pretty low at this time and will require replenishing before long. The close of the period of vacation shutdowns in the consuming industries and the greater activity that ordinarily comes with cool weather were also expected to have their effect in heightening interest in the gums. Stocks in this country at the present time are sufficient

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Pyrophyllite, standard, 200, 230, 325 mesh, $1 per ton.
Red, vermilion, quicksilver, 20c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, New York, B, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, M, N, 20c. per 100 lbs.
WG, 30c. per 100 lbs.
WW, X, 25c. per 100 lbs.
Savannah, G, H, I, K, M, N, WG, WW, X, 25c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, New York, tankcars, 10c. per gal.
less carload, 5c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

Rosin, gum, Savannah, D, 50c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Sept. 22, 1950
212.8	212.8	212.8	173.7	193.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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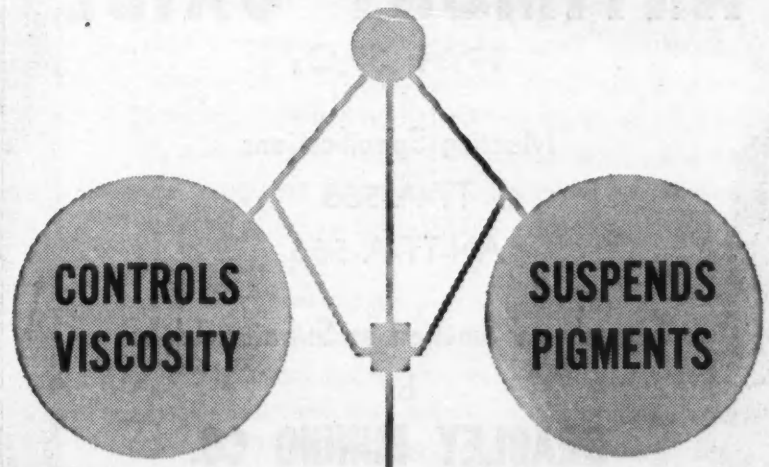

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to accommodate the consuming interest, although it was thought that there might be some tightness if the interest in purchasing should pick up sharply. Material was reported to be available from the source in sufficient quantity. It was a little difficult for buyers here to determine just what the price trend would be at the source in the future, although one opinion had been advanced that prices there would probably not go any lower in the immediate days ahead. For one thing, there was a good market from other countries and the producers were not having any difficulty in selling, and added to that was the fact that rubber and tin were competing for labor at the source, which also had a strengthening effect on the picture.

Shellac—The price structure continued at its previously established levels last week. The demand was still on the quiet side, and although there was no steady upswing to it, it was said that there were spotty indications of a little more interest. Ordering was not being done on a big scale, most of it being not much more than on a hand to mouth basis. However, it was thought that with the close of the summer season and the end of vacation shutdowns in the consuming industries, there would probably be some increase. Consumers were thought to have been trying to bring their inventories down and at this time it was felt that they were in many cases at pretty low levels and would need replenishing, which would, of course, mean a return of the buyers to the market. The supply held at sufficiently high levels to accommodate the trade without trouble. However, there had not been much material brought into this country recently, and it was thought that if there should be a sudden pickup in ordering there might be some shortages developing. The Indian market was without particular feature and continued its firm tendency. This country was not buying very much at this time but other countries were and that accounted for the firmness at the source.

Lacquer Materials

Diethyleneglycol Ethers—The following prices were in effect last week, following recent revisions that had been made in the listings of the various ethers:—monobutylether, 28¾c. in carloads, 29¼c. in less than carloads and 27c. in tanks; monobutylether acetate, 30c. in carloads and 30½c. in less than carloads; monoethylether, 20¼c. in carloads, 20¾c. in less than carloads and 19c. in tanks; monoethylether acetate, 26¾c. in carloads and 27¼c. in less than carloads; monomethylether, 24¾c. in carloads; 25¼c. in less than carloads and 23½c. in tanks.

Ethyleneglycol Ethers—After recent revisions of the price listings, the following are the schedules that prevailed for the various ethers last week:— monobutylether, 23¾c. in carloads, 24¼c. in less than carloads and 22c. in tanks; monoethylether, 20¼c. in carloads, 20¾c. in less than carloads and 19c. in tanks; monoethylether acetate, 19¾c. in carloads, 20¼c. in less than carloads and 18c. in tanks; monomethylether, 22c. in carloads, 22½c. in less than carloads and 21c. in tanks; monomethylether acetate, 28¾c. in carloads; 29¼c. in less than carloads and 27c. in tanks.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Prices of domestic and Argentine material were unchanged as to price during the period under review. The demand for the Argentine material has been low although it was said that towards the latter part of the week there was an increase in interest. It was pointed out that the consuming mills have purchased little recently and must be low on inventories. The thought was that they would soon have to return to the market for additional supply. The flush in the Argentine is expected to start about a month late this year because of drought conditions. It was reported that the drought there has been the worst in thirty years. The Argentine producers showed

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no inclination to reduce prices because their season would be late and they were not carrying any appreciable amounts of supply and because at the time that this country's production is at its lowest point the production in the Argentine will be at its highest. So far this year the shipments from the Argentine to this country have been at a low point. The shipments of the first eight months of this year amounted to about 22,000,000 pounds as opposed to about 33,000,000 pounds during the comparable period a year ago.

The demand for domestic casein, it was reported, was picking up somewhat. The paper industry was showing more interest and it was thought that this resulted from the fact that it had been low on inventory. One source stated last week that it thought this was the beginning of a movement towards greater interest in the domestic. Supply at the present time was at sufficiently good levels to accommodate the requirements of consumers without any difficulty.

Chlorinated Paraffin—A fairly good position prevailed as far as the supply was concerned, although it was pointed out that there was still some slight waiting in having orders delivered into the hands of consumers. The demand at the present time held at very good levels and there were no changes reported from the price listings that had been established some time ago.

Chlorinated Rubber—This item continued at the previously established prices. The supply was tight and it was still on an allocation basis, although it was reported during the week that the supply had eased a little. The demand continued at the strong levels that had characterized it in the recent past.

Glue, Bone—The demand held to what was said to be a fair position, but it was a little stronger than it had been during the summer months. It was still on the spotty side, it was reported, but there seemed to be a definite indication that it was improving. The supply of the lower grades was not in what could be called a strong position. The higher grades were better as to availability.

Graphite—The price listings were still holding during the past week. The demand, it was reported, was on the upswing, with a better tone than had been apparent in the recent past. The opinion was that this strength of the demand would continue. The supply was reported to be at pretty fair levels and one producer said it could take care of all orders, except that on some types there might be a wait of two to three weeks between the time the order was placed and the time it could be shipped.

Naval Stores

The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended September 21 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs. Savannah Exchange (Low of range) Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. Friday	New York l.c.l., ex whse. Friday
B	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$9.80	$10.55
D	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	9.80	10.55
E	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	9.80	10.55
F	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	9.80	10.55
G	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.80	8.80	9.80	10.55
H	8.76	8.76	8.76	8.80	8.80	9.80	10.55
I	8.76	8.76	8.76	8.80	8.80	9.80	10.55
K	8.76	8.76	8.76	8.80	8.80	9.80	10.55
M	8.76	8.76	8.76	8.80	8.80	9.80	10.55
N	8.76	8.76	8.76	8.80	8.80	9.80	10.55
WG	8.76	8.76	8.76	8.80	8.80	9.95	10.70
WW	8.76	8.76	8.76	8.80	8.80	10.00	10.75
X	8.76	8.76	8.76	8.80	8.80	10.00	10.75

	Drums				
Sales	42	...	...	71	...
Receipts	663	598	99	21	14
Shipments	...	1,393	50	50	...
Stocks	25,742	24,977	25,026	24,997	25,011

Gum Turpentine

New York, Fri., tankcars, f.o.b....gal. (7 lbs.). .88
ret. dms., l.c.l., ex whse....gal. (7 lbs.). 1.00

	Savannah Exchange, Bulk Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Per gal	.76½	.76½	.76½	.76½	.76½
Sales, dms.	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts, dms.	970	704	...	908	93
Shipments, dms.	74	299	112	77	279
Stocks, dms.	9,521	9,526	9,414	10,645	10,459

Swift Names Clute

Swift & Co. has appointed Dean M. Clute manager of its New York by-products office, succeeding Henry C. Baumgardner, who has retired after thirty-two years of service with the company. Mr. Clute joined Swift in 1934 and later served at North Portland and Chicago before coming to New York last year.

Trade Briefs

James S. Lipser has organized Margate Plastics, Inc., at 32 East 31st street, New York.

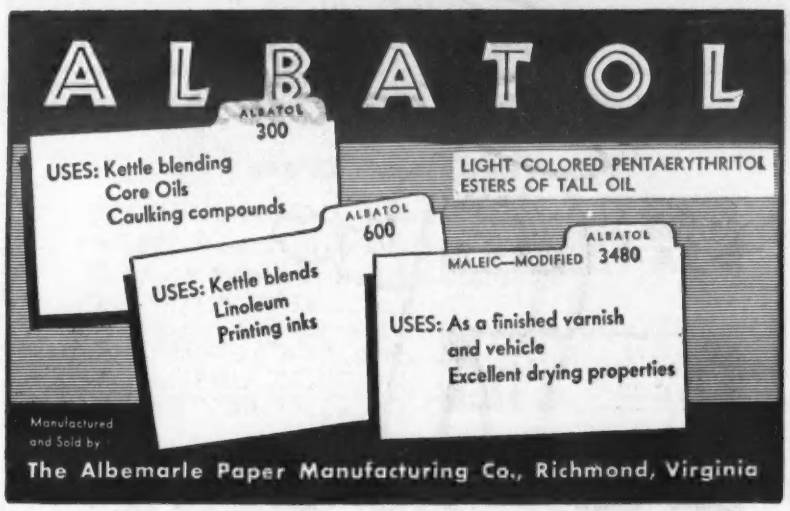
E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, has announced the release of four new nutritional products, "Engran," "Rubragran," Rubramin Soluble Tablets," and "Bulivan."

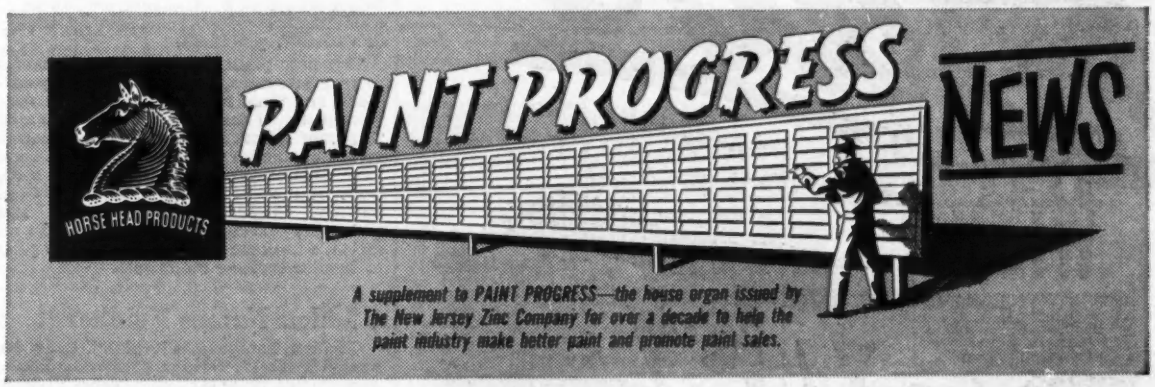
Naftone, Inc., Appoints Five New Sales Agents

Naftone, Inc., New York, has appointed four new sales agents to handle its line of tallates and octoates as well as "Oronite" naphthenates. The Norman G. Schabel Company will handle Ohio and western New York from its Cleveland, Ohio, office at Lakefront at East Ninth street. The Phillip E. Calo Company, 333 North Michigan avenue, Chicago, will take care of Chicago and surrounding territory.

John M. Olson, 1159 Burniquist avenue, St. Paul, Minn., will handle sales in that area. The Warner-Graham Company, President and Fawn streets, Baltimore, Md., will sell the Naftone line in Maryland and Virginia. R. B. Huber, 215 Tremont street, Boston, is to be the New England representative. Warehouse stocks of "Oronite" naphthenates will be maintained at convenient shipping points for delivery by these agents.

In addition, Naftone has also named J. A. Murphy eastern technical service manager. Mr. Murphy will be available to the paint industry for general paint problems, with special emphasis on paint drier reaction.




HORSE HEAD PRODUCTS
PAINT PROGRESS NEWS
A supplement to PAINT PROGRESS—the house organ issued by The New Jersey Zinc Company for over a decade to help the paint industry make better paint and promote paint sales.

Road Tests Reveal:

ZINC OXIDE CUTS UPKEEP COSTS OF... TRAFFIC PAINTS

Just 10% zinc oxide made this improvement in durability of a traffic paint.

Recent highway painting tests disclose that zinc oxide lengthens by many months the service life of traffic paints. That means safer driving, because of better retention of visibility—especially in beaded paints. It also means less frequent repainting—up to a year in the case of some formulations—thus lower maintenance costs.

Even moderate percentages (up to 20%) of zinc oxide impart these features in most conventional formulations (see illustration). That's because zinc oxide serves primarily as a strengthening pigment. It reacts with vehicles, for example, to form zinc soaps that toughen the film and retain beads longer. Thus, zinc oxide supplements the use of non-reactive, higher-hiding pigments.

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N. E. Plastics Conference To Be Held October 10-11

The seventh annual conference of the New England section of the Society of the Plastics Industry will be held October 10 and 11 at the Equinox House, Manchester, Vt.

At the two morning sessions, government representatives from Washington will discuss the latest National Production Authority and Office of Price Stabilization regulations. Papers will be delivered on plastics marketing, multiple management, and several technical subjects.

The annual banquet will be held the evening of the tenth, and the annual golf tournament will take place the afternoons of October 10 and 11. Prizes will be awarded, at an informal golf dinner October 11, based on the Callaway system of handicapping.

Synthetic Products to Move Into New Plant October 1

Synthetic Products Company, Cleveland, Ohio, will move to its new plant at Wayside road and Nickel Plate railroad on October 1. This is the fourth move into larger quarters by the company since its founding thirty-four years ago by George J. Chertoff, president.

The new plant, 400 by 200, will manufacture stearates, rubber softeners, plasticizers and vinyl heat stabilizers. The company plans to double previous production. The new plant will include a research laboratory and a staff of chemists and will have stainless steel equipment of the latest type. A new boiler plant, built by Combustion Engineering-Superheater, Inc., will supply steam almost instantly. In addition, a tank farm will abut the new plant to handle tankcar shipments.

Glidden Names Neidhardt

Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has named Paul W. Neidhardt merchandising manager of its paint and varnish division. In his new post he will be responsible for the overall supervision of the division's advertising and sales promotion activities. Mr. Neidhardt comes to Glidden from Meldrum & Fewsmith, Inc., Cleveland advertising agency.

Ferro Chemical Manager

Stanley B. Elliott has been appointed vice-president and general manager of Ferro Chemical Corporation, Cleveland. As general manager, he will be in charge of all operations at the firm's two Bedford, Ohio, plants which produce metallic soaps, driers, stabilizers, and special chemical materials used by the government. Mr. Elliott joined Ferro Chemical in 1941 as director of research on metallic soaps, and was named assistant to the president in 1945. He has been vice-president in charge of research and production since 1948.

Pittsburgh Paint Club Elects New Officers

The Pittsburgh Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association at its annual meeting, held September 13 at the Roosevelt hotel, Pittsburgh, elected Lee V. Dauler, of the Neville Company, president of the organization. Elected for one-year terms with Mr. Dauler were the following:—Vice-president, Paul B. Rankin, Jas. B. Sipe Company; treasurer, Richard P. Bell, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, and secretary, James K. White, W. W. Lawrence Company.

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Fertilizer Supply Seen

—Continued from page 4

production of the preferred types of pesticides being increased approximately 50 percent in 1951 above 1950. This increase has served to increase carryover supplies for the next season and has helped to replenish the empty "pipelines," he stated. It is the fertilizer situation, he added, that is one of the department's greatest concerns.

He said that the department is attacking this problem from two directions:—first by promoting industrial developments needed to increase production of fertilizer materials and, second, by promoting more efficient use of fertilizer materials within agriculture.

Taking up the problem of nitrogen, he said that the department has recommended the construction of plants having a total annual capacity of 700,000 tons as quickly as possible. He said that there is a current deficient of 500,000 tons to meet present requirements and it is estimated that additional capacity of 100,000 annually is needed to take care of the yearly increase in population,

DPA and Nitrogen Expansion

Up to now, certificates of necessity have been issued by the Defense Production Administration for construction of nitrogen plants with a total capacity of over 600,000 tons a year, the secretary stated. Applications for permission to build another 200,000 tons are in hand and of this total of 800,000 tons he estimated that about 650,000 tons would be for agriculture.

He said that a few nitrogen plants have just recently come into production and it is expected that the Army's nitrogen plant in Morgantown, W. Va., will be in production early in 1952. The output of these plants will add, in 1952, about 5 percent to the production of 1951. In 1953, however, the total nitrogen available for fertilizer may very well be increased to 15 percent above the 1951 level, while in 1954 the increase should total about 50 percent above present usage, Mr. Brannan declared.

These figures, of course, do not take into account the increased need for nitrogen by the military should a worsening of the world situation require a step-up in the manufacture of munitions.

Phosphate Fertilizer Situation

With respect to the phosphate fertilizer situation, the secretary said that there is one complicating factor that is hard to evaluate at the present time. It concerns the extration of uranium from Florida and western phosphate rock—a process that uses additional sulphur.

In order to extract uranium, he said, it is necessary that phosphoric acid be produced by the "wet process," which involves chiefly the use of sulphuric acid. This is done at triple-superphosphoric plants. There the phosphoric acid that is made with the aid of sulphuric acid is, in turn, used to treat additional rock to produce triple superphosphate.

FPVPC Meeting Program

—Continued from page 7

Works and Toch Brotners, Inc., Staten Island, N. Y. (This work was carried on under the supervision of Dr. Elm in the research department of the New Jersey Zinc Company of Pennsylvania.)

Annual Banquet

The annual banquet of the federation will be held the evening of the second. Awards will be made and entertainment and dancing will follow. Activities on the final day, November 3, will be confined to a morning session. Dr. W. Bosch and R. R. Drubel, of North Dakota Agricultural College, will discuss "Styrenation and Esterification of Tall Oil." The report of the manufacturing committee will be presented by its chairman N. T. Phelps.

Two round table discussions will be the concluding items on the technical program. One will concern "Straining and Filtering Problems in Production," with H. Kelfer, of the New England Club, serving as moderator. The other will deal with "Specification Finishes," with J. K. Straith, of the Detroit Club, as moderator.

OPS Lifts Prices Curbs

—Continued from page 3

scmium root, ginseng root, golden rod leaves and tops, golden seal herb, golden seal root, gold thread, gravel plant, green osier bark, grindelia, ground ivy herb vine, hair cap moss, hawthorne berries (dried), hellebore root, helonias root, hemlock bark, horehound herb, horse mint herb, horse nettle berries (dried), horse nettle root, horse radish root, huckleberry leaves, hydrangea root, Indian physic root, Indian (wild) turnip root, Irish moss, ironweed bark, ironweed root, Jersey tea bark of root, Jersey tea root, Jerusalem oak seed, juniper berries, kelp.

Lady's slipper root, lemon balm leaves and tops, life everlasting herb, life root plant, liverwort leaves, lobelia herb, lobelia leaves, lobelia seed, lovage root, lycopodium, maiden hair herb and fern, male fern root, mandrake root, masterwort maypop herb, mayweed herb, milkweed root, motherwort herb, mountain tea herb and leaves, mouse ear, mullein leaves, nettle root, nuxvomica seeds, pansy leaves, parsley seed, passion flower, peach leaves, pennyroyal herb, pennyroyal leaves, pine needles, pink root, pipsissewa, plantain leaves, pleurisy root, poison oak leaves, poke berries (dried), poke root, poplar bark (rossed), prickly ash bark, prickly ash berries, primrose leaves and tops, pulsatilla herb, pumpkin seed, queen of meadow leaves, queen of meadow root.

Raspberries (dried), raspberry leaves, rattleweed root, red clover flowers, red oak bark (rossed), rhus aromatica bark of root, Samson snake root, sarsaparilla root and bark, sassafras bark of root, sassafras bark of tree, sassafras chips, sassafras pith (white), saw palmetto berries, senega root, serpentria root, sheep laurel leaves, sheep sorrel, silkweed root, sinkfield vines, skullcap, skunk cabbage root, slippery elm bark, Solomon seal root, sourwood leaves, spicewood bark, spigelia (whole plant), spikenard root, squaw vine, star grass, star root, stillingia root, stinging nettle leaves, stinging nettle root, stone root, stramonium leaves, stramonium seed, strawberry vine, sumac bark of root, sumac berries, sumac leaves, sweet fern, tamarack bark (rossed), tansy herb and leaves, turkey corn, twinleaf root.

Vervain herb, vervain root, violet leaves, wafer ash bark of root, wahoo bark of root, wahoo bark of tree, wahoo fine roots, water eryngo root, water pepper herb (true), white ash bark, white clover flowers, white oak bark (rossed), white pine bark, white pondlilly root, white poplar bark, white walnut root bark, white willow bark (natural), wild cherries (ripe, meaty, or dry), wild cherry bark, wild ginger root, wild indigo root, wild lettuce leaves, wild plum bark, wild yam root (natural), wild yam root (stripped), wintergreen herb, witch hazel bark (natural), witch hazel leaves, worm seed, wormwood herb, yarrow leaves and tops, yellow dock root, yellow parilla root, yellow root (barberry), yerba santa.

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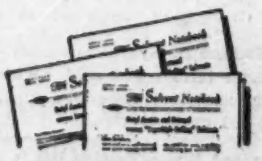

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Metal-Fabricating—Plasticizer in compositions, containing vinyl resins and nitrocellulose, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous — Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing vinyl resins and nitrocellulose, used for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer — Plasticizer in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing vinyl resins or nitrocellulose.

Paper—Plasticizer in compositions, containing vinyl resins and nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating products made of paper or pulp.

Plastics—Plasticizer in making coatings, extrusions, films, laminations, moldings, novelties, sheeting, specialties.

Resin—Plasticizer for vinyl resins.

Rubber—Plasticizer for synthetic rubbers.

Plasticizer in compositions, containing vinyl resins and nitrocellulose, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer in compositions, containing vinyl resins and nitrocellulose, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile — Plasticizer in compositions, containing vinyl resins and nitrocellulose, used in making coated fabrics.

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Dye—Process material in making synthetic indigo, certain selenium colors, dye intermediates.

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Phila. Paint Technicians Discuss Marine Painting

Walter Cranmer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard discussed successful marine painting at the September 19 meeting of the Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club, held at the Engineers Club, Philadelphia. George Woodward, chairman of the club's educational committee discussed the coming year's paint technology course which will be given at St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, under the club's sponsorship. The course will be taught by Dr. Willard H. Madson.

Mr. Cranmer approached his subject from the point of view of the chief complaints of the paint industry against the navy, namely, that they waste paint, and that their sudden large volume procurement practices at times upset the market balance on raw materials.

Mr. Cranmer exhibited slides of tide range exposure panels which demonstrated that good paint jobs depend on such factors as dry film thickness, good pigment dispersion, proper rust cleaning of metal surfaces, the use of phosphate metal treatments and zinc chromate vinyl wash primers, and the use of only good paint formulations.

Ferro Chemical Appoints Lewis & Co. Sales Agent

Ferro Chemical Corporation, a subsidiary of Ferro Enamel Corporation, Bedford, Ohio, has appointed Lewis & Co., 102 West Main street, Louisville, Ky., as sales agents in the Louisville territory for its line of metallic soaps, driers, fungicides and stabilizers. Lewis & Co., whose telephone number is Wabash 5361, will maintain a warehouse stock of Ferro Chemical products in Louisville.

ADM Plans Expansion In Los Angeles Area

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., has purchased a site in the central manufacturing district of Los Angeles, Calif. The property, which lies between Garfield avenue and 26th street, will be used for a new processing plant. The new plant, scheduled for completion by September, 1952, will produce bodied oils, chemically modified oils and products of ADM's Progressive Varnish division.

Progressive Varnish, meanwhile, has added Larry Anderson to its sales staff. Mr. Anderson joined Western Paint & Varnish Company, Duluth, Minn., in 1935, five years later becoming technical service representative for National Lead Company's pigment division in Cincinnati, Ohio. He later joined Newport Industries and was assigned to Cincinnati and Chicago. He subsequently became regional sales manager for Nuodex Products at San Francisco, Calif., and was with California Flaxseed Products Company, Los Angeles, before coming to ADM.

Trade Briefs

Edward A. Phoenix, who joined Johns-Manville Corporation in 1915, has been named to the newly-created post of manager of the market surveys department by the company.

Dr. Daniel S. Trifan, formerly of the faculty at the University of California, has been appointed head of the chemical section of the plastics laboratory at Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

Marco Chemicals, Inc., Sewaren, N. J., has leased a one and one-half acre site at 1513-1711 Elizabeth avenue West, Linden, N. J., on which it will erect a synthetic resins plant.

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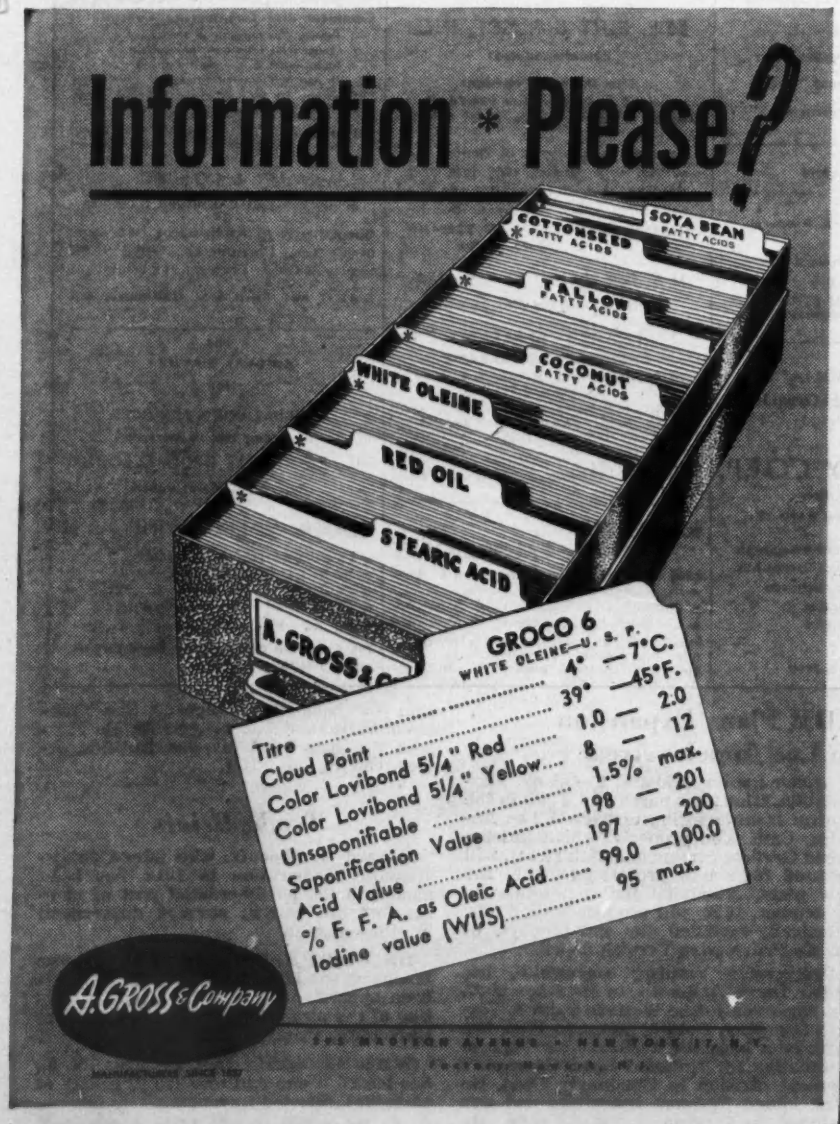
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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Buying interest in oils and fats lacked snap last week. Consumers continued to limit purchases to prompt requirements. Crude edible oils were inactive and irregular. Crude cottonseed oil was unchanged and steady, while corn, peanut and soybean oils were down fractionally. Coconut oil was fractionally higher due to increased cost of copra, which advanced $10 per ton. Price index advanced 0.9 point.

Firmest items on the list were crude and refined fish oils. Crude sardine and menhaden were lifted ½ cent and 1 cent, respectively. Offerings were scarce and lower bids were not accepted. Higher cost of crude oil resulted in an advance of 4/5 cent per pound in refined grades. Linseed oil crushers re-entered the market and raised oil prices fractionally with the advance of flaxseed. Recent sharp advances of seed were not sustained following the announcement of higher support price for the 1952 crop, but later developed strength and was higher due to light receipts at western terminals. Liberal stocks here of oiticica oil and slow buying interest further weakened this material and prices were cut ½ cent to 1 cent per pound, depending upon seller. Demand for dehydrated castor oil continued inactive. Tung oil continued firm with trading at the recent advance.

Trading in tallow and greases was reported quiet for domestic and export delivery. Market was unsettled, and lower grades declined. Large soapers showed little interest in replacements. Export business was limited.

Consuming demand for vegetable waxes continued restricted to actual requirements. Carnauba wax on the spot was easy and quotations were off 2 cents per pound. Supplies on spot were ample to cover current light demand and available at prices below the cost of replacements. Inquiry for shipment from Brazil was quiet, though offerings also were limited and steady.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Coconut oil, ¾c. per lb.
Copra, $10 per ton.
Fish oil, refined, ½c. per lb.
Linseed oil, 4/5c. per lb.
Menhaden oil, crude, 1c. per lb.
Sardine oil, crude, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Carnauba wax, 2c. per lb.
Corn oil, ½c. per lb.
Oiticica oil, ½c. to 1c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Sept. 22, 1950
167.0	166.1	164.0	117.3	164.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil futures market was unsettled last week and declined fractionally. Trading was moderate. Buying interest was light, but selling pressure was not heavy. Hedging pressure was fairly active in futures, with some hedge lifting also noted. Quiet consuming demand and easy allied markets were offset by the firmer tone of crude cottonseed oil. Crude oil was sold at 14½c. per pound tankcars, f.o.b. Valley, prompt and November delivery. In Texas prompt delivery was quoted at 14⅜c. Lard was steadier and up fractionally under improved export business. Stocks in Chicago declined, totaling 8,578,390 pounds, September 15, compared with 9,914,140 pounds, September 1 and 36,995,680 pounds, September 15, last year.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Sept. 14 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
October	128	17.33	16.92	16.92@16.98
December	476	17.38	16.96	17.05S
March	164	17.27	16.97	17.05S
May	296	17.35	16.96	17.02@17.07
July	116	17.32	17.01	17.02@17.07
September				16.00@16.50

Total sales, 1,180 tankcars, including switches.

Trading brisk. Crude cottonseed oil at 14½c. per pound, tanks, f.o.b. mills, and crude soybean oil at 13¾c., same basis. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, hydraulic, quoted at $71 per ton, sacked, Memphis, and $69 for solvent. Cottonseed cake, $62 to $63 per ton, Valley, October. Cottonseed hulls, $15 to $15.50 per ton, bulk, Valley.

Linseed Oil

Crushers resumed offerings of oil, following the withdrawal from the market the week previous owing to sharp fluctuations of flaxseed as a result of announcement of support average price of seed $3.77 per bushel for 1952 crop. Raw oil was advanced to 17.30c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3, up 4/5c., with the stronger flaxseed market. Consuming inquiry was still inactive for forward requirements, and asking price could have been shaded 2 points for carlot business. Withdrawals of oil against former contracts was reported as fair.

Minneapolis.—Asking prices of raw linseed oil moved higher last week following the sharp advance in flaxseed costs. Near week's end, bulk crushers in zone 1 were asking around 16.5c. to 16.7c. per pound for raw oil in tanks. Bookings continued very light as the rank and file of trade preferred to wait for heavier marketings of new-crop seed to bring about a better price picture. With prices over 16c. per pound, most oil buyers are not too concerned over the advances of the past week, most of them feeling that as the new-crop movement gains momentum, lower prices will develop. Shipping directions were slow to fair.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	9,420,000	10,080,000
Since Sept. 1	21,900,000	27,120,000

Linseed Meal—Market was strong, reflecting scarcity of meal for prompt delivery.

Minneapolis—The sharp advance in flaxseed prices last week brought higher prices to the linseed meal market in Minneapolis. Prompt quotations, which were nominal, placed 36 percent extracted linseed meal at $63 per ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b. Minneapolis; and 34 percent expeller meal which was very scarce was priced at about $66 a ton. Extracted meal for October-December delivery was priced at $64.50 a ton. Shipping directions against unfilled contracts were only fair.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	14,220,000	19,940,000
Since Sept. 1	34,420,000	47,840,000

Flaxseed—Seed offerings still light. Prices remain firm.

Minneapolis.—The government's announcement on September 14 that it would support the price of No. 1 flaflxseed at $4.05 a bushel, Minneapolis basis, brought some extremely active days of trading in flaxseed at the Minneapolis market last week. A premature "leak" in the news which indicated in error that the $4.05 support price would apply to this year's crop lent confusion to the situation. This year's support price is $2.90 a bushel, Minneapolis basis. After the news was out, all flax contracts shot up the full, daily allowable 15c. per bushel limit and then settled at about where the new support level would be. New crop offerings have been slow in coming to market because of the month-behind harvest. The seed sold at anywhere from $3.71 a bushel up to as high as $3.87. Actual receipts of seed, applying mostly against old contracts, totaled 877 cars last week compared with a run of 620 cars in the preceding week and 571 cars in the same week last year. Shipments totaled 178 cars as against 112 the preceding week and 164 cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1951-52	Receipts 1950-51	Shipments 1951-52	Shipments 1950-51
Past week	1,490,900	1,409,300	302,600	302,600
Since Sept. 1	2,903,400	3,955,100	622,200	596,700

Other Vegetable Oils

Coconut—Higher cost of copra boosted the price of crude oil to 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast and 15c. New York, up ¾c.

Copra—Shipments were stronger and quoted at $187.50 to $190 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, an advance of $10.

Corn—Trading was light and spotty. Crude oil sold off ¾c. to 15c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was inactive and lower at 18½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Oiticica—Quiet demand and liberal offers weakened this market and quotations dropped ½c. to 1c. per pound, according to seller. Liquid was quoted at 24½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums also were easier and offered at 26c. per pound, carlots, and lesser quantities at 26½c., New York basis.

Olive — Consuming demand continued spotty, with trading confined to small lots at $2.50 to $2.60 per gallon, drums, spot, duty paid. Olive foots were unchanged and quiet at 18c. to 18½c. per pound, drums, spot, as to quantity.

Peanut—Business continued slow, light trading taking place at 16⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Offerings were not liberal. The government released peanuts for 10 tankcars of oil last week. Refined oil was quoted at 19½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Rapeseed—Buying interest continued to lag. Refined was merely nominal at 24c.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean—This market was unsettled by quiet demand and lower beans. Trading was spotty. Crude oil was sold at 13⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, September delivery, and at 13½c. October through June. Refined salad oil was lower at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil (Contract "W" on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended Sept. 14 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
October	43	13.60	13.50	13.52@13.60
November	2	13.50	13.50	13.40@13.50
December	60	13.60	13.46	13.46S
January	1	13.55	13.55	13.45@13.50
March	43	13.65	13.50	13.46@13.50
May	58	13.61	13.45	13.46@13.50
July	3	13.56	13.45	13.45S

Total sales, 210 tankcars and switches.

Tung—Trading slackened, but the market remained steady. Nearby oil was sold at 36½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, and well held thereat. October delivery was quoted at 36c., same basis. Oil in drums was maintained at 38c. per pound, carlots, and smaller lots at 38½c.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Buying interest slackened considerably for export and domestic delivery last week, resulting in an easy undertone. Prices were off ¼c. for yellow, house and brown, while choice white was unchanged.

Lard—Government was in the market for 1,000,000 pounds of lard for the Army for shipment to Ryuku Islands. Bids for refined and unrefined lard, with antioxidant added were to be closed September 24 and delivery was scheduled by October 12. Lard stocks in the United States amounted to 35,030,000 pounds, September 1, against 49,175,000 pounds, August 1 and 75,496,000 pounds, September 1, 1950. The September 1 5-year average is 96,520,000 pounds.

Tallow—Consuming demand was quiet last week and export business continued limited. Large consumers showed little interest in replacements, preferring to remain on the side lines. Fair volume of trading was reported for export. Fancy was reported sold at 10½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. steamer, and at 12½c. drums. Extra was moved at ¼c. less. Other grades were inactive and quotably unchanged.

Fish Oils

Refined—Increased cost of crude oil resulted in refined grades being boosted 4/5c. per pound. Trading was fair, before the advance became effective. Light pressed oil was raised to 15c. per pound, and alkali refined to 16c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Offerings of crude menhaden were scarce and quotations were lifted to 11½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Baltimore. Bids of 11c. were turned down. Crude sardine was advanced to 12c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, with bids ½c. less.

Los Angeles—Trading was reported fairly quiet the past few days following the movement of some 25 cars of crude sardine oil at 11½c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. Sellers are now asking 12c. per pound, although 4 to 5 cars of oil are believed available at this writing at 11.75c. per pound. Fishing conditions at Monterey and San Francisco continue poor with boats just resuming operation following the light-of-the-moon period. Tonnage landings

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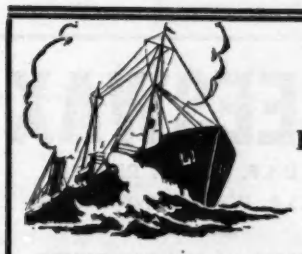
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trail last season's total to date by two-thirds with the 1950-51 catch considered a failure in the Bay areas, with the trade hopeful of better conditions in Southern California where the season begins October 1. Approximately one and a half cars of good quality tuna-mackerel oil traded the past week at 9c. per pound. Crude tuna oil stands at a bid price of 8c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. Herring oil quoted nominally at 12c. per pound with supplies short, f.o.b. Seattle. Menhaden oil quoted 11½c. per pound, f.o.b. Gulf ports.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Along with other oilmeals during the last week, cottonseed meal has strengthened with better demand from domestic and export sources. Forty-one percent loose slab cake in the Mississippi Valley has sold as high as $63, spot shipment, but this price can be shaded about $1 for October shipment. Forty-one percent sacked meal was fairly active at $69 per ton, Memphis, $65 basis Alabama and Georgia, $66 basis North and South Carolina mills, September-October shipment. Cottonseed is moving to mills in larger volume due to excellent cotton picking weather throughout the cotton belt.

Peanut Meal—Prices were advanced sharply along with soybean and cottonseed meals but trading was inactive because of scarce supply. Last week the Government sold peanuts for crushing approximately 150 tons of meal, which is hardly enough to establish a market. Forty-five percent old process meal ranged from $70 to $74 per ton Georgia mills and 45 percent solvent meal at $69 to $70, Alabama mills, Sptember shipment. New crop trading was expected to start during the first part of October.

Waxes

Beeswax—Consumers continued to take small lots of refined grades for immediate needs. Prices were without change and fairly steady. Crude was inactive and maintained at prevailing quotations.

Carnauba—This market was easy on the spot due to light consuming demand and ample stocks. Prices were lower and below the cost of replacements. Offers for shipment were small and held above prevailing prices on spot. No. 3 crude was quoted at $1.06 to $1.08 per pound, and refined, $1.09 to $1.11 per pound, on spot as to quantity. No. 1, yellow, also was lower at $1.23 to $1.25 per pound and No. 2, $1.21 to $1.23 on spot, according to quantity.

Ouricury—Demand was spotty. Refined ranged from 83c. to 85c. per pound, spot as to seller and quantity.

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1—Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 2' x 8'.
2—Buflovak Vacuum Drum Dryers, 5' x 10' with all accessories.
1—6' x 50' Louisville welded shell Rotary Steam Tube Dryer with two rows, 54 tubes. Also two 6' x 27' Davenport, same type.

MIXERS

4—Baker Perkins, jack. Mixers, 3,000 gal., size 30, type X.
1—100 gal. jack. W. & P. Mixer, heated blades.
10—Baker Perkins, jacketed, heavy duty, 10 gal. to 500 gals.

FILTERS & FILTER PRESSES

1—Sperry, iron, steam heated, 30" x 30", 30 chambers.
6—Shriver & Johnson 30 x 30 iron plate and frame, 35-40 chambers each.
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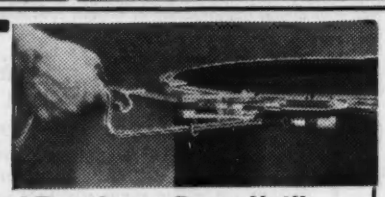

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Clarifier: De Laval #600 multiple
Oil Purifier: De Laval No. 600, 2 hp. motor.
Autoclave: 10 gal Buflovak, cast iron
Centrifugal: Fletcher 17" perf. stain. steel.
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RELIABLE SOURCE

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CONDENSERS	KETTLES	SIFTERS
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EVAPORATORS	MILLS	TANKS

Address offers — Box 976, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y.

Customs Simplification Bill

—Continued from page 3

tic tallow in the manufacture of a soap which could compete on more favorable terms of price and quality with synthetic detergents.

Would Enhance Export Market

"The elimination of the 3 cents per pound processing tax would do much to alleviate this situation without it in any way injuring domestic producers of fats and oils; in fact, this action would enhance the export market for domestic fats and oils by increasing the world price of Philippine coconut oil."

M. R. Garstang of the National Milk Producers Federation also opposed any "tampering" with the processing tax, and opposed another section of the bill for reducing the import tax of 15 cents a pound on adulterated butter to the domestic tax of 10 cents a pound. Instead of encouraging imports of this substance, he said, it should be barred completely in a country where there are ample supplies of pure and wholesome dairy products available to all.

Defending the purposes of the bill against attacks of the chemical industry, Mr. Brown told the committee that it would not be the purpose of the State department to use the provisions of the bill to lower tariff rates and that the only aim of the legislation is to simplify procedures, not reduce tariffs.

Representatives of the chemical industry in testimony before the committee earlier in the hearings (OPD 8/20/51) urged that the bill be amended to eliminate section 14, which proposes to repeal the American selling price basis of computing tariffs on chemicals and substitute a foreign value basis. They pointed out that the American selling price basis of computing the tariffs is the reason why the American chemical industry has been able to develop to the point it has reached today, and a change to other methods of computing the rates will open the doors to ruinous competition, particularly in dyestuffs, from abroad.

Intent of Section 14 Questioned

In his appearance before the house committee, Mr. Brown was questioned closely by members as to the purposes and intent of the bill in many of its phases and particularly with reference to section 14. Mr. Brown said that the department, while it did not draft the bill, warmly supports its provisions and objectives as being in keeping with the long-run objectives of the government in expanding trade among the free countries of the world.

"It seems to us," he said in reply to Representative Daniel A. Reed of New York, "that section 14 of the bill is a sound and useful section to have. We think that all valuations should be on the same basis in principle. The American selling price, we find, has two disadvantages:—

"1. It differs from all the other valuation basis and it conceals its true protection.

"2. It has the effect of penalizing efficient foreign producers.

Holds Industry Will Be Protected

"The claim has been made that this bill will lessen the protection now enjoyed by the chemical industry and other industries in which the American selling price basis is used. It is our understanding that this is not so because the bill provides that before the American selling price basis is discontinued, the rates that would be established under the new basis must be computed and put into effect. So you will have the amount of protection to be provided set forth quite clearly to every one, and we will have uniformity.

"The proposal in section 14 will not lower the rate of duty or the protection now available."

Representative Reed observed that it will be a monumental task for the tariff commission to compute all the new rates that would be put into effect under the new basis and predicted that before the job could be finished economic conditions would have so changed that the original computations would be erroneous.

Representative Wilbur Mills of Arkansas questioned Mr. Brown as to what some of the new chemical rates might be when based on foreign values or some other basis. Mr. Brown said that he had never figured them out, but understood that some of them would show protection on an advalorem basis of from 200 to 300 percent.

Department Protects Authority

Mr. Mills wondered if that was to be the case would this not then induce, or be a strong argument for, other countries to pressure the United States into a reduction of the rates. Mr. Brown said, however, that he did not believe that the situation would be any different than it is now because the "experts at home" know what the level of protection is.

Mr. Mills then wanted to know whether the State department would be willing to go along with an amendment that states that when the new duty is determined that duty shall not be subject to negotiation under the reciprocal trade agreements act.

Mr. Brown replied that the department would object to such an amendment. He pointed out that the rates now applicable on chemical imports are subject to 50 percent reductions under the trade agreements act and what the amendment would do would be to take away from the department some of the authority which it now has. The department certainly would object to that, he said.

NPA, Industry Seeks Ways

—Continued from page 3

100,000 tons during the next few months, and thus would help meet demands without reducing the nation's output of products dependent on the use of sulphur.

3. NPA said it also plans to encourage recovery and production of sulphur by companies which use it. Companies would be permitted to use this captive sulphur up to a certain limit, in addition to the sulphur it is already permitted to consume.

Regarding the committee's recommendation to reduce the permitted rate of sulphur consumption to 85 percent, NPA pointed out that any excessive reduction would create hardships throughout a wide range of industries which use sulphur and would tend to reduce the nation's production at a time when greater production is needed.

As for inventory restrictions, industry spokesmen voiced some opposition on the basis that it would make little additional sulphur available and that it would disrupt normal methods of shipment. They offered even stronger objection to a suggestion that the inventories of the producers themselves be reduced temporarily to help tide industry over the critical period until additional production is available.

Pyramid Screen Has New Products

Pyramid Screen Company, 30 Church street, New York, has introduced two new screen specialties for fine pulverizing and filtration. "BF" conical hole perforated plate offered by the company is said to have openings as fine as 1/100 inch and plate thicknesses two to three times that of straight round or slotted openings. "BT" electrolytic screens, available in pure nickel, are said to have openings as fine as 350 mesh. Samples and additional data may be obtained from Pyramid Screen.

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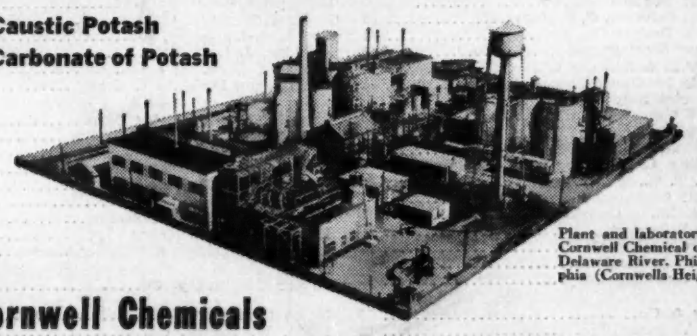

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